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# **pyglotaran Documentation**

***Release 0.3.2***

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**Feb 28, 2021**



## **CONTENTS:**

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Quickstart/Cheat-Sheet</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Data IO</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Plotting</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Modelling</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Optimizing</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>API Documentation</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>225</b>
	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>227</b>
	<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>229</b>
	<b>Index</b>	<b>231</b>



## INTRODUCTION

Pyglotaran is a python library for global analysis of time-resolved spectroscopy data. It is designed to provide a state of the art modeling toolbox to researchers, in a user-friendly manner.

Its features are:

- user-friendly modeling with a custom YAML (\*.yml) based modeling language
- parameter optimization using variable projection and non-negative least-squares algorithms
- easy to extend modeling framework
- battle-hardened model and algorithms for fluorescence dynamics
- build upon and fully integrated in the standard Python science stack (NumPy, SciPy, Jupyter)

### 1.1 A Note To Glotaran Users

Although closely related and developed in the same lab, pyglotaran is not a replacement for Glotaran - A GUI For TIMP. Pyglotaran only aims to provide the modeling and optimization framework and algorithms. It is of course possible to develop a new GUI which leverages the power of pyglotaran (contributions welcome).

The current ‘user-interface’ for pyglotaran is Jupyter Notebook. It is designed to seamlessly integrate in this environment and be compatible with all major visualization and data analysis tools in the scientific python environment.

If you are a non-technical user, you should give these tools a try, there are numerous tutorials how to use them. You don’t need to really learn to program. If you can use e.g. Matlab or Mathematica, you can use Jupyter and Python.



## INSTALLATION

### 2.1 Prerequisites

- Python 3.6 or later

#### 2.1.1 Windows

The easiest way of getting Python (and some basic tools to work with it) in Windows is to use [Anaconda](#), which provides python.

You will need a terminal for the installation. One is provided by *Anaconda* and is called *Anaconda Console*. You can find it in the start menu.

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**Note:** If you use a Windows Shell like cmd.exe or PowerShell, you might have to prefix '\$PATH\_TO\_ANACONDA/' to all commands (e.g. *C:/Anaconda/pip.exe* instead of *pip*)

---

### 2.2 Stable release

**Warning:** pyglotaran is early development, so for the moment stable releases are sparse and outdated. We try to keep the master code stable, so please install from source for now.

This is the preferred method to install pyglotaran, as it will always install the most recent stable release.

To install pyglotaran, run this command in your terminal:

```
$ pip install pyglotaran
```

If you don't have `pip` installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

If you want to install it via `conda`, you can run the following command:

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge pyglotaran
```

## 2.3 From sources

First you have to install or update some dependencies.

Within a terminal:

```
$ pip install -U numpy scipy Cython
```

Alternatively, for Anaconda users:

```
$ conda install numpy scipy Cython
```

Afterwards you can simply use `pip` to install it directly from [Github](#).

```
$ pip install git+https://github.com/glotaran/pyglotaran.git
```

For updating pyglotaran, just re-run the command above.

If you prefer to manually download the source files, you can find them on [Github](#). Alternatively you can clone them with `git` (preferred):

```
$ git clone https://github.com/glotaran/pyglotaran.git
```

Within a terminal, navigate to directory where you have unpacked or cloned the code and enter

```
$ pip install -e .
```

For updating, simply download and unpack the newest version (or run `$ git pull` in pyglotaran directory if you used `git`) and re-run the command above.

---

## CHAPTER THREE

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### QUICKSTART/CHEAT-SHEET

**Warning:** This is documentation for an early access release of pyglotaran, certain aspects of how it works (as demonstrated in this quickstart) may be subjected to changes in future 0.x releases of the software. Please consult the [pyglotaran readme](#) to learn more on what this means.

To start using pyglotaran in your project, you have to import it first. In addition we need to import some extra components for later use.

```
In [1]: import glotaran as gta
In [2]: from glotaran.analysis.optimize import optimize
In [3]: from glotaran.analysis.scheme import Scheme
```

Let us get some data to analyze:

```
In [4]: from glotaran.examples.sequential import dataset
In [5]: dataset
Out[5]:
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (spectral: 72, time: 2100)
Coordinates:
  * time      (time) float64 -1.0 -0.99 -0.98 -0.97 ... 19.96 19.97 19.98 19.99
    * spectral  (spectral) float64 600.0 601.4 602.8 604.2 ... 696.6 698.0 699.4
Data variables:
  data      (time, spectral) float64 -0.01133 0.002788 0.006628 ... 1.71 1.522
```

Like all data in pyglotaran, the dataset is a `xarray.Dataset`. You can find more information about the `xarray` library the [xarray homepage](#).

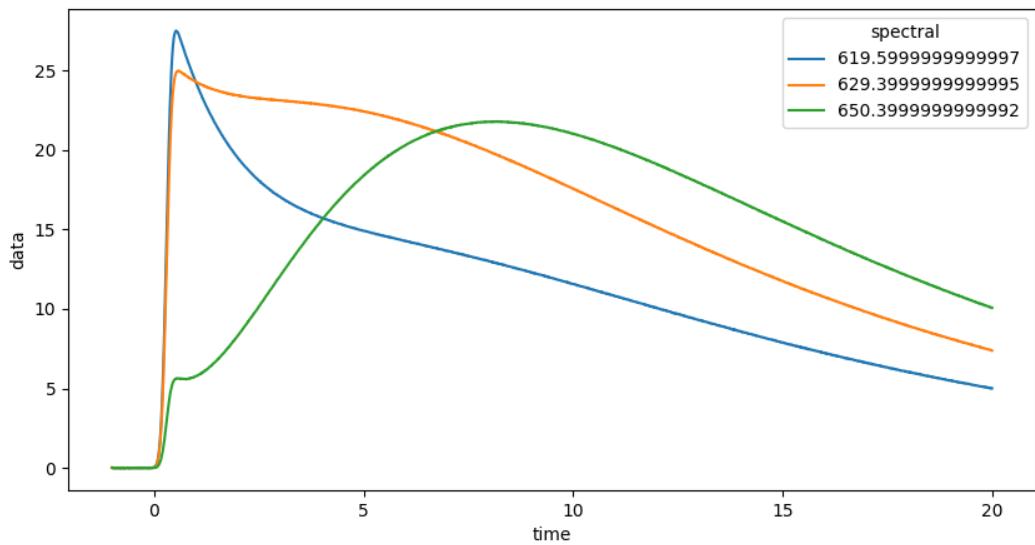
The loaded dataset is a simulated sequential model.

To plot our data, we must first import matplotlib.

```
In [6]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Now we can plot some time traces.

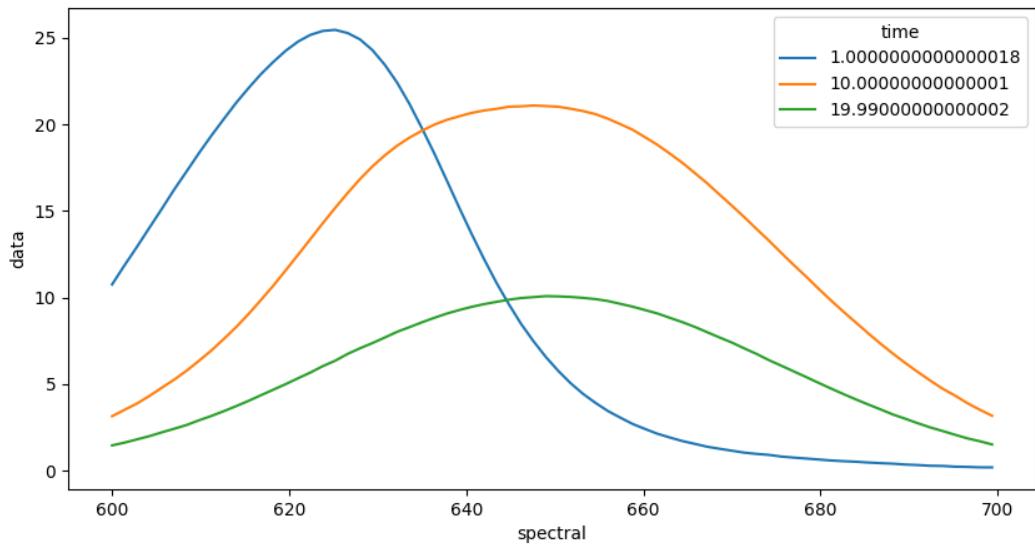
```
In [7]: plot_data = dataset.data.sel(spectral=[620, 630, 650], method='nearest')
In [8]: plot_data.plot.line(x='time', aspect=2, size=5);
```



We can also plot spectra at different times.

```
In [9]: plot_data = dataset.data.sel(time=[1, 10, 20], method='nearest')
```

```
In [10]: plot_data.plot.line(x='spectral', aspect=2, size=5);
```



To get an idea about how to model your data, you should inspect the singular value decomposition. Pyglotaran has a function to calculate it (among other things).

```
In [11]: dataset = gta.io.prepare_time_trace_dataset(dataset)
```

```
In [12]: dataset
```

```
Out[12]:
```

```
<xarray.Dataset>
```

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```

Dimensions:                                (left_singular_value_index: 72, right_singular_value_
    ↪index: 72, singular_value_index: 72, spectral: 72, time: 2100)
Coordinates:
  * time                               (time) float64 -1.0 -0.99 -0.98 ... 19.98 19.99
  * spectral                            (spectral) float64 600.0 601.4 ... 698.0 699.4
Dimensions without coordinates: left_singular_value_index, right_singular_value_index,
    ↪ singular_value_index
Data variables:
  data                      (time, spectral) float64 -0.01133 ... 1.522
  data_left_singular_vectors  (time, left_singular_value_index) float64 3....
  data_singular_values        (singular_value_index) float64 4.62e+03 ... ...
  data_right_singular_vectors (right_singular_value_index, spectral) float64 ...

```

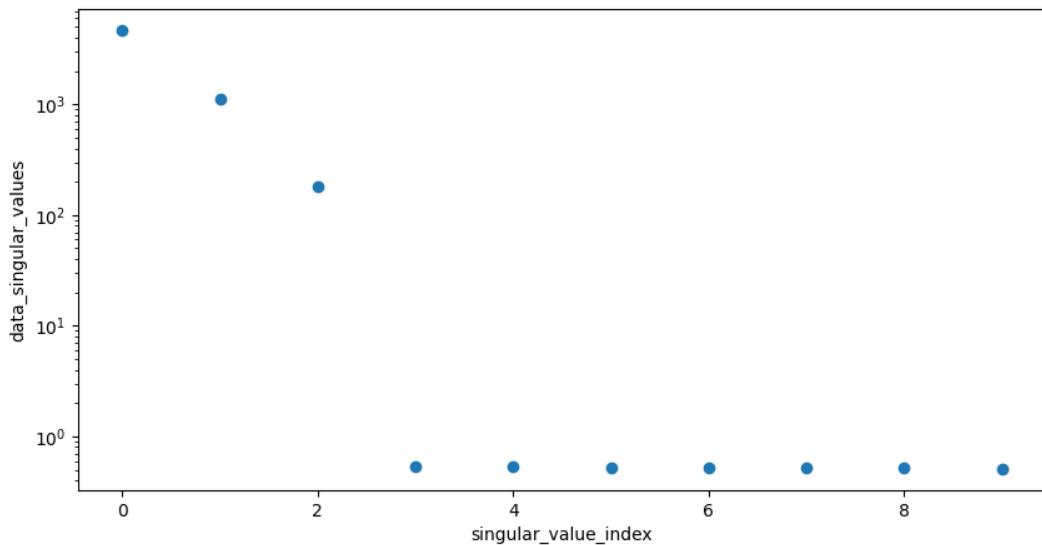
First, take a look at the first 10 singular values:

```

In [13]: plot_data = dataset.data_singular_values.sel(singular_value_index=range(0,_
    ↪10))

In [14]: plot_data.plot(yscale='log', marker='o', linewidth=0, aspect=2, size=5);

```



To analyze our data, we need to create a model. Create a file called `model.yml` in your working directory and fill it with the following:

```

type: kinetic-spectrum

initial_concentration:
  input:
    compartments: [s1, s2, s3]
    parameters: [input.1, input.0, input.0]

k_matrix:
  k1:
    matrix:
      (s2, s1): kinetic.1

```

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```
(s3, s2): kinetic.2
(s3, s3): kinetic.3

megacomplex:
    m1:
        k_matrix: [k1]

irf:
    irf1:
        type: gaussian
        center: irf.center
        width: irf.width

dataset:
    dataset1:
        initial_concentration: input
        megacomplex: [m1]
        irf: irf1
```

Now you can load the model file.

```
In [15]: model = gta.read_model_from_yaml_file('model.yml')
```

You can check your model for problems with `model.validate`.

```
In [16]: print(model.validate())
Your model is valid.
```

Now define some starting parameters. Create a file called `parameters.yml` with the following content.

```
input:
  - ['1', 1, {'vary': False, 'non-negative': False}]
  - ['0', 0, {'vary': False, 'non-negative': False}]

kinetic: [
    0.5,
    0.3,
    0.1,
]

irf:
  - ['center', 0.3]
  - ['width', 0.1]
```

```
In [17]: parameters = gta.read_parameters_from_yaml_file('parameters.yml')
```

You can `model.validate` also to check for missing parameters.

```
In [18]: print(model.validate(parameters=parameters))
Your model is valid.
```

Since not all problems in the model can be detected automatically it is wise to visually inspect the model. For this purpose, you can just print the model.

```
In [19]: print(model)
# Model
```

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```

_Type_: kinetic-spectrum

## Initial Concentration

* **input**:
  * *Label*: input
  * *Compartments*: ['s1', 's2', 's3']
  * *Parameters*: [input.1, input.0, input.0]
  * *Exclude From Normalize*: []

## K Matrix

* **k1**:
  * *Label*: k1
  * *Matrix*:
    * *('s2', 's1')*: kinetic.1
    * *('s3', 's2')*: kinetic.2
    * *('s3', 's3')*: kinetic.3

## Irf

* **irf1** (gaussian):
  * *Label*: irf1
  * *Type*: gaussian
  * *Center*: irf.center
  * *Width*: irf.width
  * *Normalize*: False
  * *Backsweep*: False

## Dataset

* **dataset1**:
  * *Label*: dataset1
  * *Megacomplex*: ['m1']
  * *Initial Concentration*: input
  * *Irf*: irf1

## Megacomplex

* **m1**:
  * *Label*: m1
  * *K Matrix*: ['k1']

```

The same way you should inspect your parameters.

```
In [20]: print(parameters)
* __None__:
* __input__:
  * __1__: _Value_: 1.0, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: False, _
  ↵Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
  * __0__: _Value_: 0.0, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: False, _
  ↵Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __kinetic__:
  * __1__: _Value_: 0.5, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-
  ↵Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
```

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```
* __2__: _Value_: 0.3, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __3__: _Value_: 0.1, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __irf__:
* __center__: _Value_: 0.3, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __width__: _Value_: 0.1, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
```

Now we have everything together to optimize our parameters. First we import optimize.

```
In [21]: scheme = Scheme(model, parameters, {'dataset1': dataset})

In [22]: result = optimize(scheme)
Iteration      Total nfev          Cost      Cost reduction      Step norm
˓→Optimality
    0            1        7.5305e+00
˓→08e+02
    1            2        7.5298e+00        6.19e-04      3.21e-05      2.29e-
˓→03
    2            3        7.5298e+00        1.58e-12      2.48e-09      4.48e-
˓→06
Both `ftol` and `xtol` termination conditions are satisfied.
Function evaluations 3, initial cost 7.5305e+00, final cost 7.5298e+00, first-order
˓→optimality 4.48e-06.

In [23]: print(result)
Optimization Result           |
-----|-----|
Number of residual evaluation |      3 |
      Number of variables |      5 |
      Number of datapoints | 151200 |
      Degrees of freedom | 151195 |
      Chi Square | 1.51e+01 |
      Reduced Chi Square | 9.96e-05 |
Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) | 9.98e-03 |
```

```
In [24]: print(result.optimized_parameters)
* __None__:
* __input__:
* __1__: _Value_: 1.0, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: False, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __0__: _Value_: 0.0, _StdErr_: 0.0, _Min_: -inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: False, _Non-
˓→Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __kinetic__:
* __1__: _Value_: 0.5000294740896813, _StdErr_: 0.007257827826219557, _Min_: -inf,
˓→_Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __2__: _Value_: 0.3000096010114904, _StdErr_: 0.004192602554100457, _Min_: -inf,
˓→_Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __3__: _Value_: 0.09999941712147982, _StdErr_: 0.00047800825290221987, _Min_: -inf,
˓→_Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __irf__:
* __center__: _Value_: 0.2999929305662276, _StdErr_: 0.0005011012960919593, _Min_:
˓→-inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
* __width__: _Value_: 0.10000468371397579, _StdErr_: 0.0006703982103523122, _Min_:
˓→-inf, _Max_: inf, _Vary_: True, _Non-Negative_: False, _Expr_: None
```

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You can get the resulting data for your dataset with `result.get_dataset`.

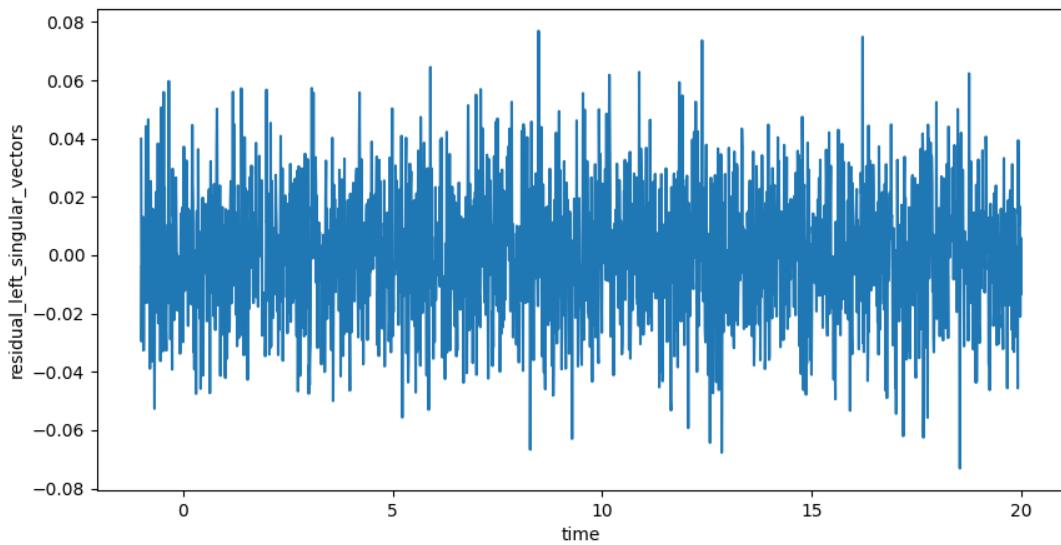
```
In [25]: result_dataset = result.get_dataset('dataset1')

In [26]: result_dataset
Out[26]:
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:                               (clp_label: 3, component: 3, from_
    ↪species: 3, left_singular_value_index: 72, right_singular_value_index: 72, singular_
    ↪value_index: 72, species: 3, spectral: 72, time: 2100, to_species: 3)
Coordinates:
* time                                     (time) float64 -1.0 ... 19.99
* spectral                                  (spectral) float64 600.0 ... 699.4
* clp_label                                 (clp_label) <U2 's1' 's2' 's3'
* species                                   (species) <U2 's1' 's2' 's3'
    rate                                     (component) float64 -0.5 -0.3 -0.1
    lifetime                                  (component) float64 -2.0 ... -10.0
* to_species                                (to_species) <U2 's1' 's2' 's3'
* from_species                             (from_species) <U2 's1' 's2' 's3'
Dimensions without coordinates: component, left_singular_value_index, right_singular_
    ↪value_index, singular_value_index
Data variables: (12/24)
    data                                     (time, spectral) float64 -0.011...
    data_left_singular_vectors               (time, left_singular_value_index) ↪
    ↪float64 ...
    data_singular_values                     (singular_value_index) float64 ...
    data_right_singular_vectors             (spectral, right_singular_value_index) ↪
    ↪float64 ...
    matrix                                    (time, clp_label) float64 6.148...
    clp                                       (spectral, clp_label) float64 1...
    ...
    a_matrix                                  (component, species) float64 1....
    k_matrix                                  (to_species, from_species) float64 ...
    k_matrix_reduced                         (to_species, from_species) float64 ...
    irf_center                                float64 0.3
    irf_width                                 float64 0.1
    irf                                       (time) float64 2.023e-37 ... 0.0
Attributes:
    root_mean_square_error:                 0.009980027805541813
    weighted_root_mean_square_error:         0.009980027805541813
```

The resulting data can be visualized the same way as the dataset. To judge the quality of the fit, you should look at first left and right singular vectors of the residual.

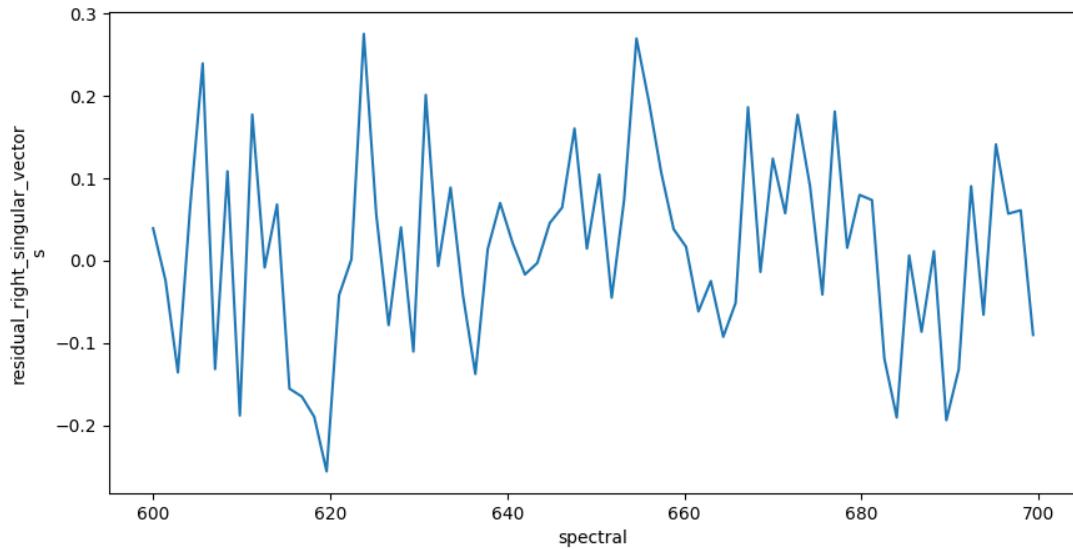
```
In [27]: plot_data = result_dataset.residual_left_singular_vectors.sel(left_singular_
    ↪value_index=0)

In [28]: plot_data.plot.line(x='time', aspect=2, size=5);
```



```
In [29]: plot_data = result_dataset.residual_right_singular_vectors.sel(right_
singular_value_index=0)
```

```
In [30]: plot_data.plot.line(x='spectral', aspect=2, size=5);
```



Finally, you can save your result.

```
In [31]: result_dataset.to_netcdf('dataset1.nc')
```

## HISTORY

### 4.1 0.3.1 (2021-02-23)

- Added compatibility for numpy 1.20 and raised minimum required numpy version to 1.20 (#555)
- Fixed excessive memory consumption in result creation due to full SVD computation (#574)
- Added feature parameter history (#557)
- Moved setup logic to `setup.cfg` (#560)

### 4.2 0.3.0 (2021-02-11)

- Significant code refactor with small API changes to parameter relation specification (see docs)
- Replaced lmfit with `scipy.optimize`

### 4.3 0.2.0 (2020-12-02)

- Large refactor with significant improvements but also small API changes (see docs)
- Removed doas plugin

### 4.4 0.1.0 (2020-07-14)

- Package was renamed to `pyglotaran` on PyPi

### 4.5 0.0.8 (2018-08-07)

- Changed `nan_policy` to `omit`

## **4.6 0.0.7 (2018-08-07)**

- Added support for multiple shapes per compartment.

## **4.7 0.0.6 (2018-08-07)**

- First release on PyPI, support for Windows installs added.
- Pre-Alpha Development

AUTHORS

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## 5.5 Original publications

1. Snellenburg JJ, Laptenok SP, Seger R, Mullen KM, van Stokkum IHM (2012). “Glotaran: A Java-Based Graphical User Interface for the R Package TIMP.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, 49(3), 1–22. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v49/i03/>.
2. Mullen, Katharine, & Ivo H. M. van Stokkum. “TIMP: An R Package for Modeling Multi-way Spectroscopic Measurements.” *Journal of Statistical Software [Online]*, 18.3 (2007): 1 - 46. Web. 25 Jul. URL <https://www.jstatsoft.org/article/view/v018i03>
3. van Stokkum, IHM, Delmar S. Larsen, and Rienk van Grondelle. “Global and target analysis of time-resolved spectra.” *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA)-Bioenergetics* 1657.2-3 (2004): 82-104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2004.04.011>



---

**CHAPTER  
SIX**

---

**OVERVIEW**



---

**CHAPTER  
SEVEN**

---

**DATA IO**



---

**CHAPTER  
EIGHT**

---

**PLOTTING**



---

**CHAPTER  
NINE**

---

**MODELLING**



---

**CHAPTER  
TEN**

---

**PARAMETER**



---

CHAPTER  
**ELEVEN**

---

**OPTIMIZING**



---

CHAPTER  
TWELVE

---

## API DOCUMENTATION

The API Documentation for pyglotaran is automatically created from its docstrings.

---

*glotaran*

---

Glotaran package `__init__.py`

---

### 12.1 glotaran

Glotaran package `__init__.py`

#### Modules

---

*glotaran.analysis*

---

This package contains functions for model simulation and fitting.

---

*glotaran.builtin*

---

*glotaran.cli*

---

*glotaran.examples*

---

*glotaran.io*

---

Functions for data IO

---

*glotaran.model*

---

Glotaran Model Package

---

*glotaran.parameter*

---

*glotaran.parse*

---

Glotarans parsing package

---

#### 12.1.1 analysis

This package contains functions for model simulation and fitting.

## Modules

<code>glotaran.analysis.nnls</code>	Functions for calculating conditionally linear parameters and residual with the non-negative least-squares method.
<code>glotaran.analysis.optimize</code>	
<code>glotaran.analysis.problem</code>	
<code>glotaran.analysis.result</code>	The result class for global analysis.
<code>glotaran.analysis.scheme</code>	
<code>glotaran.analysis.simulation</code>	Functions for simulating a global analysis model.
<code>glotaran.analysis.variable_projection</code>	Functions for calculating conditionally linear parameters and residual with the variable projection method.

## nnls

Functions for calculating conditionally linear parameters and residual with the non-negative least-squares method.

### Functions

#### Summary

<code>residual_nnls</code>	Calculate the conditionally linear parameters and residual with the nnls method.
----------------------------	--

#### residual\_nnls

```
glotaran.analysis.nnls.residual_nnls(matrix: numpy.ndarray, data:  
                                         numpy.ndarray) → Tuple[List[str],  
                                         numpy.ndarray]
```

Calculate the conditionally linear parameters and residual with the nnls method.

nnls stands for ‘non-negative least-squares’.

#### Parameters

- **matrix** – The model matrix.
- **data** (`np.ndarray`) – The data to analyze.

## optimize

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`optimize`

---

`optimize_problem`

---

#### optimize

```
glotaran.analysis.optimize.optimize(scheme: glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme,  
                                verbose: bool = True) →  
                                glotaran.analysis.result.Result
```

#### optimize\_problem

```
glotaran.analysis.optimize.optimize_problem(problem:  
                                              glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem,  
                                              verbose: bool = True) →  
                                              glotaran.analysis.result.Result
```

## problem

### Classes

#### Summary

---

`GroupedProblem`

---

`GroupedProblemDescriptor`

---

`LabelAndMatrix`

---

<code>Problem</code>	A Problem class
<code>ProblemDescriptor</code>	

---

## GroupedProblem

```
class glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem(data, weight, has_scaling,
                                                group, data_sizes, descriptor)
```

Bases: `tuple`

Create new instance of GroupedProblem(data, weight, has\_scaling, group, data\_sizes, descriptor)

### Attributes Summary

<code>data</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>data_sizes</code>	Holds the sizes of the concatenated datasets.
<code>descriptor</code>	Alias for field number 5
<code>group</code>	The concatenated labels of the involved datasets.
<code>has_scaling</code>	Indicates if at least one dataset in the group needs scaling.
<code>weight</code>	Alias for field number 1

#### `data`

GroupedProblem.`data`: `numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 0

#### `data_sizes`

GroupedProblem.`data_sizes`: `List[int]`  
Holds the sizes of the concatenated datasets.

#### `descriptor`

GroupedProblem.`descriptor`: `glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor`  
Alias for field number 5

#### `group`

GroupedProblem.`group`: `str`  
The concatenated labels of the involved datasets.

### has\_scaling

GroupedProblem.**has\_scaling**: bool

Indicates if at least one dataset in the group needs scaling.

### weight

GroupedProblem.**weight**: numpy.ndarray

Alias for field number 1

## Methods Summary

<code>count</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index</code>	Return first index of value.

### count

GroupedProblem.**count** (value, /)

Return number of occurrences of value.

### index

GroupedProblem.**index** (value, start=0, stop=sys.maxsize, /)

Return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

## Methods Documentation

**count** (value, /)

Return number of occurrences of value.

**data**: numpy.ndarray

Alias for field number 0

**data\_sizes**: List[int]

Holds the sizes of the concatenated datasets.

**descriptor**: glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor

Alias for field number 5

**group**: str

The concatenated labels of the involved datasets.

**has\_scaling**: bool

Indicates if at least one dataset in the group needs scaling.

**index** (value, start=0, stop=sys.maxsize, /)

Return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

**weight:** `numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 1

## GroupedProblemDescriptor

**class** `glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor(label, index, axis)`

Bases: `tuple`

Create new instance of GroupedProblemDescriptor(label, index, axis)

### Attributes Summary

<code>axis</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>index</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>label</code>	Alias for field number 0

#### axis

`GroupedProblemDescriptor.axis: numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 2

#### index

`GroupedProblemDescriptor.index: Any`  
Alias for field number 1

#### label

`GroupedProblemDescriptor.label: str`  
Alias for field number 0

### Methods Summary

<code>count</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
--------------------	--

**count**

GroupedProblemDescriptor.**count** (*value*, /)  
Return number of occurrences of value.

**Methods Documentation**

**axis:** `numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 2

**count** (*value*, /)  
Return number of occurrences of value.

**index:** `Any`  
Alias for field number 1

**label:** `str`  
Alias for field number 0

**LabelAndMatrix**

**class** glotaran.analysis.problem.**LabelAndMatrix** (*clp\_label*, *matrix*)

Bases: `tuple`

Create new instance of LabelAndMatrix(*clp\_label*, *matrix*)

**Attributes Summary**

<code>clp_label</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>matrix</code>	Alias for field number 1

**clp\_label**

LabelAndMatrix.**clp\_label**: `List[str]`  
Alias for field number 0

## matrix

`LabelAndMatrix.matrix: numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 1

### Methods Summary

<code>count</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index</code>	Return first index of value.

#### count

`LabelAndMatrix.count (value, /)`  
Return number of occurrences of value.

#### index

`LabelAndMatrix.index (value, start=0, stop=sys.maxsize, /)`  
Return first index of value.  
Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

### Methods Documentation

`clp_label: List[str]`  
Alias for field number 0

`count (value, /)`  
Return number of occurrences of value.

`index (value, start=0, stop=sys.maxsize, /)`  
Return first index of value.  
Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

`matrix: numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 1

## Problem

`class glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem(scheme:`  
`glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme)`

Bases: `object`

A Problem class

Initializes the Problem class from a scheme (`glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme`)

#### Args:

**scheme (Scheme):** An instance of `glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme` which defines your model, parameters, and data

## Attributes Summary

---

<i>additional_penalty</i>	
<i>bag</i>	
<i>clp_labels</i>	
<i>clps</i>	
<i>data</i>	
<i>filled_dataset_descriptors</i>	
<i>full_penalty</i>	
<i>grouped</i>	
<i>groups</i>	
<i>index_dependent</i>	
<i>matrices</i>	
<i>model</i>	Property providing access to the used model
<i>parameter_history</i>	
<i>parameters</i>	
<i>reduced_clp_labels</i>	
<i>reduced_clps</i>	
<i>reduced_matrices</i>	
<i>residuals</i>	
<i>scheme</i>	Property providing access to the used scheme
<i>weighted_residuals</i>	

---

**additional\_penalty**

```
Problem.additional_penalty
```

**bag**

```
Problem.bag
```

**clp\_labels**

```
Problem.clp_labels
```

**clps**

```
Problem.clps
```

**data**

```
Problem.data
```

**filled\_dataset\_descriptors**

```
Problem.filled_dataset_descriptors
```

**full\_penalty**

```
Problem.full_penalty
```

**grouped**

```
Problem.grouped
```

**groups**

```
Problem.groups
```

**index\_dependent**

```
Problem.index_dependent
```

**matrices**

```
Problem.matrices
```

**model**

```
Problem.model
```

Property providing access to the used model

The model is a subclass of `glotaran.model.Model` decorated with the `@model` decorator  
`glotaran.model.model_decorator.model`. For an example implementation see e.g.  
`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum`

**Returns:**

**Model: A subclass of `glotaran.model.Model`** The model must be decorated with  
the `@model` decorator `glotaran.model.model_decorator.model`

**parameter\_history**

```
Problem.parameter_history
```

**parameters**

```
Problem.parameters
```

**reduced\_clp\_labels**

```
Problem.reduced_clp_labels
```

**reduced\_clps**

```
Problem.reduced_clps
```

**reduced\_matrices**

```
Problem.reduced_matrices
```

## residuals

`Problem.residuals`

## scheme

`Problem.scheme`

Property providing access to the used scheme

**Returns:**

**Scheme:** An instance of `glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme` Provides access to data, model, parameters and optimization arguments.

## weighted\_residuals

`Problem.weighted_residuals`

## Methods Summary

<code>calculate_additional_penalty</code>	Calculates additional penalties by calling the <code>model.additional_penalty</code> function.
<code>calculate_index_dependent_grouped_matrices</code>	
<code>calculate_index_dependent_grouped_residual</code>	
<code>calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_matrices</code>	
<code>calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_residual</code>	
<code>calculate_index_independent_grouped_matrices</code>	
<code>calculate_index_independent_grouped_residual</code>	
<code>calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_matrices</code>	
<code>calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_residual</code>	
<code>calculate_matrices</code>	
<code>calculate_residual</code>	
<code>create_result_data</code>	
<code>reset</code>	Resets all results and <code>DatasetDescriptors</code> .
<code>save_parameters_for_history</code>	

### calculate\_additional\_penalty

```
Problem.calculate_additional_penalty() → Union[numpy.ndarray, Dict[str,  
numpy.ndarray]]
```

Calculates additional penalties by calling the model.additional\_penalty function.

### calculate\_index\_dependent\_grouped\_matrices

```
Problem.calculate_index_dependent_grouped_matrices() → Tu-  
ple[Dict[str,  
List[List[str]]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]],  
List[List[str]],  
List[numumpy.ndarray]]
```

### calculate\_index\_dependent\_grouped\_residual

```
Problem.calculate_index_dependent_grouped_residual() → Tu-  
ple[List[numumpy.ndarray],  
List[numumpy.ndarray],  
List[numumpy.ndarray],  
List[numumpy.ndarray]]
```

### calculate\_index\_dependent\_ungrouped\_matrices

```
Problem.calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_matrices() → Tu-  
ple[Dict[str,  
List[List[str]]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[str]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]]]
```

### calculate\_index\_dependent\_ungrouped\_residual

```
Problem.calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_residual() → Tu-  
ple[Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numumpy.ndarray]]]
```

### `calculate_index_independent_grouped_matrices`

```
Problem.calculate_index_independent_grouped_matrices() → Tuple[Dict[str,  
List[str]],  
Dict[str,  
numpy.ndarray],  
Dict[str,  
glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix]]
```

### `calculate_index_independent_grouped_residual`

```
Problem.calculate_index_independent_grouped_residual() → Tuple[  
List[numpy.ndarray],  
List[numpy.ndarray],  
List[numpy.ndarray],  
List[numpy.ndarray]]
```

### `calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_matrices`

```
Problem.calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_matrices() → Tuple[  
Dict[str,  
List[str]],  
Dict[str,  
numpy.ndarray],  
Dict[str,  
List[str]],  
Dict[str,  
numpy.ndarray]]
```

### `calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_residual`

```
Problem.calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_residual() → Tuple[  
Dict[str,  
List[numpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numpy.ndarray]],  
Dict[str,  
List[numpy.ndarray]]]
```

**calculate\_matrices**

```
Problem.calculate_matrices()
```

**calculate\_residual**

```
Problem.calculate_residual()
```

**create\_result\_data**

```
Problem.create_result_data(copy: bool = True, history_index: Optional[int] = None) → Dict[str, xarray.core.dataset.Dataset]
```

**reset**

```
Problem.reset()
```

Resets all results and *DatasetDescriptors*. Use after updating parameters.

**save\_parameters\_for\_history**

```
Problem.save_parameters_for_history()
```

**Methods Documentation**

**property additional\_penalty**

**property bag**

```
calculate_additional_penalty() → Union[numpy.ndarray, Dict[str, numpy.ndarray]]
```

Calculates additional penalties by calling the model.additional\_penalty function.

```
calculate_index_dependent_grouped_matrices() → Tuple[Dict[str, List[List[str]]], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]], List[List[str]], List[numpy.ndarray]]
```

```
calculate_index_dependent_grouped_residual() → Tuple[List[numpy.ndarray], List[numpy.ndarray], List[numpy.ndarray], List[numpy.ndarray]]
```

```
calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_matrices() → Tuple[Dict[str, List[List[str]]], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[str]], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]]]
```

```
calculate_index_dependent_ungrouped_residual()    → Tuple[Dict[str,
List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]]]

calculate_index_independent_grouped_matrices()    → Tuple[Dict[str, List[str], Dict[str, numpy.ndarray], Dict[str, glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix]]]

calculate_index_independent_grouped_residual()     → Tuple[List[numumpy.ndarray], List[numumpy.ndarray], List[numumpy.ndarray], List[numumpy.ndarray]]]

calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_matrices()   → Tuple[Dict[str, List[str]], Dict[str, numpy.ndarray], Dict[str, List[str]], Dict[str, numpy.ndarray]]]

calculate_index_independent_ungrouped_residual()   → Tuple[Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, List[numumpy.ndarray]]]

calculate_matrices()
calculate_residual()
property clp_labels
property clps
create_result_data(copy: bool = True, history_index: Optional[int] = None) → Dict[str, xarray.core.dataset.Dataset]

property data
property filled_dataset_descriptors
property full_penalty
property grouped
property groups
property index_dependent
property matrices
property model
Property providing access to the used model
```

The model is a subclass of `glotaran.model.Model` decorated with the `@model` decorator `glotaran.model.model_decorator.model`. For an example implementation see e.g. `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum`

**Returns:**

**Model: A subclass of `glotaran.model.Model`** The model must be decorated with the `@model` decorator `glotaran.model.model_decorator.model`

**property parameter\_history**

**property parameters**

**property reduced\_clp\_labels**

**property reduced\_clps**

**property reduced\_matrices**

**reset()**

Resets all results and *DatasetDescriptors*. Use after updating parameters.

**property residuals**

**save\_parameters\_for\_history()**

**property scheme**

Property providing access to the used scheme

**Returns:**

**Scheme: An instance of `glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme`** Provides access to data, model, parameters and optimization arguments.

**property weighted\_residuals**

## ProblemDescriptor

```
class glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor(dataset, data,
                                                 model_axis,
                                                 global_axis, weight)
```

Bases: `tuple`

Create new instance of ProblemDescriptor(dataset, data, model\_axis, global\_axis, weight)

## Attributes Summary

<code>data</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>dataset</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>global_axis</code>	Alias for field number 3
<code>model_axis</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>weight</code>	Alias for field number 4

## data

ProblemDescriptor.**data**: `xarray.core.dataarray.DataArray`  
Alias for field number 1

## dataset

ProblemDescriptor.**dataset**: `glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor`  
Alias for field number 0

## global\_axis

ProblemDescriptor.**global\_axis**: `numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 3

## model\_axis

ProblemDescriptor.**model\_axis**: `numpy.ndarray`  
Alias for field number 2

## weight

ProblemDescriptor.**weight**: `xarray.core.dataarray.DataArray`  
Alias for field number 4

## Methods Summary

<code>count</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index</code>	Return first index of value.

### count

ProblemDescriptor.**count** (*value*, /)  
Return number of occurrences of value.

### index

ProblemDescriptor.**index** (*value*, *start*=0, *stop*=`sys.maxsize`, /)  
Return first index of value.  
Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

## Methods Documentation

```
count (value, /)
    Return number of occurrences of value.

data: xarray.core.dataarray.DataArray
    Alias for field number 1

dataset: glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor
    Alias for field number 0

global_axis: numpy.ndarray
    Alias for field number 3

index (value, start=0, stop=sys.maxsize, /)
    Return first index of value.

    Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

model_axis: numpy.ndarray
    Alias for field number 2

weight: xarray.core.dataarray.DataArray
    Alias for field number 4
```

## Exceptions

### Exception Summary

---

```
ParameterError
```

---

### ParameterError

```
exception glotaran.analysis.problem.ParameterError
```

## result

The result class for global analysis.

## Classes

### Summary

---

<i>Result</i>	The result of a global analysis
---------------	---------------------------------

---

## Result

```
class glotaran.analysis.result.Result(scheme: Scheme, data: dict[str,  
xr.Dataset], optimized_parameters:  
ParameterGroup, additional_penalty:  
np.ndarray | None, least_squares_result:  
OptimizeResult, free_parameter_labels:  
list[str], termination_reason: str)  
Bases: object
```

The result of a global analysis

### Parameters

- **scheme** (`Scheme`) – An analysis scheme
- **data** (`Dict[str, xr.Dataset]`) – A dictionary containing all datasets with their labels as keys.
- **optimized\_parameters** (`ParameterGroup`) – The optimized parameters, organized in a `ParameterGroup`
- **additional\_penalty** (`Union[np.ndarray, None]`) – A vector with the value for each additional penalty, or `None`
- **least\_squares\_result** (`OptimizeResult`) – See `scipy.optimize.OptimizeResult()` `scipy.optimize.least_squares()`
- **free\_parameter\_labels** (`List[str]`) – The text labels of the free parameters that were optimized
- **termination\_reason** (`str`) – The reason (message when) the optimizer terminated

### Attributes Summary

<code>additional_penalty</code>	The additional penalty vector.
<code>chi_square</code>	The chi-square of the optimization.
<code>covariance_matrix</code>	Covariance matrix.
<code>data</code>	The resulting data as a dictionary of <code>xarray.Dataset</code> .
<code>degrees_of_freedom</code>	Degrees of freedom in optimization $N - N_{vars}$ .
<code>free_parameter_labels</code>	List of labels of the free parameters used in optimization.
<code>initial_parameters</code>	The initial parameters.
<code>jacobian</code>	Modified Jacobian matrix at the solution See also: <code>scipy.optimize.least_squares()</code>
<code>model</code>	The model for analysis.
<code>nnls</code>	If <code>True</code> non-negative least squares optimization is used instead of the default variable projection.
<code>number_of_data_points</code>	Number of data points $N$ .
<code>number_of_function_evaluations</code>	The number of function evaluations.

continues on next page

Table 19 – continued from previous page

<code>number_of_jacobian_evaluations</code>	The number of jacobian evaluations.
<code>number_of_variables</code>	Number of variables in optimization $N_{vars}$
<code>optimized_parameters</code>	The optimized parameters.
<code>reduced_chi_square</code>	The reduced chi-square of the optimization.
<code>root_mean_square_error</code>	The root mean square error the optimization.
<code>scheme</code>	The scheme for analysis.
<code>success</code>	Indicates if the optimization was successful.
<code>termination_reason</code>	The reason of the termination of the process.

### additional\_penalty

`Result.additional_penalty`  
The additional penalty vector.

### chi\_square

`Result.chi_square`  
The chi-square of the optimization.  

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^N [Residual_i]^2.$$

### covariance\_matrix

`Result.covariance_matrix`  
Covariance matrix.  
The rows and columns are corresponding to `free_parameter_labels`.

### data

`Result.data`  
The resulting data as a dictionary of `xarray.Dataset`.

### Notes

The actual content of the data depends on the actual model and can be found in the documentation for the model.

### degrees\_of\_freedom

`Result.degrees_of_freedom`  
Degrees of freedom in optimization  $N - N_{vars}$ .

### **free\_parameter\_labels**

`Result.free_parameter_labels`

List of labels of the free parameters used in optimization.

### **initial\_parameters**

`Result.initial_parameters`

The initital parameters.

### **jacobian**

`Result.jacobian`

Modified Jacobian matrix at the solution See also: `scipy.optimize.least_squares()`

**Returns** Numpy array

**Return type** np.ndarray

### **model**

`Result.model`

The model for analysis.

### **nnls**

`Result.nnls`

If *True* non-negative least squares optimization is used instead of the default variable projection.

### **number\_of\_data\_points**

`Result.number_of_data_points`

Number of data points  $N$ .

### **number\_of\_function\_evaluations**

`Result.number_of_function_evaluations`

The number of function evaluations.

### **number\_of\_jacobian\_evaluations**

`Result.number_of_jacobian_evaluations`

The number of jacobian evaluations.

**number\_of\_variables****Result.number\_of\_variables**Number of variables in optimization  $N_{vars}$ **optimized\_parameters****Result.optimized\_parameters**

The optimized parameters.

**reduced\_chi\_square****Result.reduced\_chi\_square**

The reduced chi-square of the optimization.

$$\chi_{red}^2 = \chi^2 / (N - N_{vars}).$$

**root\_mean\_square\_error****Result.root\_mean\_square\_error**

The root mean square error the optimization.

$$rms = \sqrt{\chi_{red}^2}$$

**scheme****Result.scheme**

The scheme for analysis.

**success****Result.success**

Indicates if the optimization was successful.

**termination\_reason****Result.termination\_reason**

The reason of the termination of the process.

## Methods Summary

<code>get_dataset</code>	Returns the result dataset for the given dataset label.
<code>get_scheme</code>	Return a new scheme from the Result object with optimized parameters.
<code>markdown</code>	Formats the model as a markdown text.
<code>save</code>	Saves the result to given folder.

### `get_dataset`

`Result.get_dataset(dataset_label: str) → xarray.core.dataset.Dataset`

Returns the result dataset for the given dataset label.

**Parameters** `dataset_label` – The label of the dataset.

### `get_scheme`

`Result.get_scheme() → glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme`

Return a new scheme from the Result object with optimized parameters.

**Returns** A new scheme with the parameters set to the optimized values. For the dataset weights the (precomputed) weights from the original scheme are used.

**Return type** `Scheme`

### `markdown`

`Result.markdown(with_model=True) → str`

Formats the model as a markdown text.

**Parameters** `with_model` – If `True`, the model will be printed with initial and optimized parameters filled in.

### `save`

`Result.save(path: str) → list[str]`

Saves the result to given folder.

Returns a list with paths of all saved items.

The following files are saved:

- `result.md`: The result with the model formatted as markdown text.
- `optimized_parameters.csv`: The optimized parameter as csv file.
- `{dataset_label}.nc`: The result data for each dataset as NetCDF file.

**Parameters** `path` – The path to the folder in which to save the result.

## Methods Documentation

### **property additional\_penalty**

The additional penalty vector.

### **property chi\_square**

The chi-square of the optimization.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^N [Residual_i]^2.$$

### **property covariance\_matrix**

Covariance matrix.

The rows and columns are corresponding to `free_parameter_labels`.

### **property data**

The resulting data as a dictionary of `xarray.Dataset`.

## Notes

The actual content of the data depends on the actual model and can be found in the documentation for the model.

### **property degrees\_of\_freedom**

Degrees of freedom in optimization  $N - N_{vars}$ .

### **property free\_parameter\_labels**

List of labels of the free parameters used in optimization.

### **get\_dataset (dataset\_label: str) → xarray.core.dataset.Dataset**

Returns the result dataset for the given dataset label.

**Parameters** `dataset_label` – The label of the dataset.

### **get\_scheme () → glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme**

Return a new scheme from the Result object with optimized parameters.

**Returns** A new scheme with the parameters set to the optimized values. For the dataset weights the (precomputed) weights from the original scheme are used.

**Return type** `Scheme`

### **property initial\_parameters**

The initial parameters.

### **property jacobian**

Modified Jacobian matrix at the solution See also: `scipy.optimize.least_squares()`

**Returns** Numpy array

**Return type** `np.ndarray`

### **markdown (with\_model=True) → str**

Formats the model as a markdown text.

**Parameters** `with_model` – If `True`, the model will be printed with initial and optimized parameters filled in.

### **property model**

The model for analysis.

### **property nnls**

If `True` non-negative least squares optimization is used instead of the default variable projection.

### **property number\_of\_data\_points**

Number of data points  $N$ .

**property number\_of\_function\_evaluations**

The number of function evaluations.

**property number\_of\_jacobian\_evaluations**

The number of jacobian evaluations.

**property number\_of\_variables**

Number of variables in optimization  $N_{vars}$

**property optimized\_parameters**

The optimized parameters.

**property reduced\_chi\_square**

The reduced chi-square of the optimization.

$$\chi^2_{red} = \chi^2 / (N - N_{vars}).$$

**property root\_mean\_square\_error**

The root mean square error the optimization.

$$rms = \sqrt{\chi^2_{red}}$$

**save (path: str) → list[str]**

Saves the result to given folder.

Returns a list with paths of all saved items.

The following files are saved:

- *result.md*: The result with the model formatted as markdown text.
- *optimized\_parameters.csv*: The optimized parameter as csv file.
- *{dataset\_label}.nc*: The result data for each dataset as NetCDF file.

**Parameters path** – The path to the folder in which to save the result.

**property scheme**

The scheme for analysis.

**property success**

Indicates if the optimization was successful.

**property termination\_reason**

The reason of the termination of the process.

## scheme

## Classes

### Summary

---

*Scheme*

---

## Scheme

```
class glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme(model: Model = None, parameters: ParameterGroup = None, data: dict[str, xr.DataArray | xr.Dataset] = None, group_tolerance: float = 0.0, non_negative_least_squares: bool = False, maximum_number_function_evaluations: int = None, ftol: float = 1e-08, gtol: float = 1e-08, xtol: float = 1e-08, optimization_method: Literal[TrustRegionReflection, Dogbox, Levenberg-Marquardt] = 'TrustRegionReflection')
```

Bases: `object`

## Attributes Summary

---

`data`

---

`ftol`

---

`group_tolerance`

---

`gtol`

---

`maximum_number_function_evaluations`

---

`model`

---

`non_negative_least_squares`

---

`optimization_method`

---

`parameters`

---

`xtol`

---

**data**

`Scheme.data`

**ftol**

`Scheme.ftol`

**group\_tolerance**

`Scheme.group_tolerance`

**gtol**

`Scheme.gtol`

**maximum\_number\_function\_evaluations**

`Scheme.maximum_number_function_evaluations`

**model**

`Scheme.model`

**non\_negative\_least\_squares**

`Scheme.non_negative_least_squares`

**optimization\_method**

`Scheme.optimization_method`

**parameters**

`Scheme.parameters`

**xtol**Scheme.**xtol****Methods Summary**

---

`from_yaml_file`

---

`markdown`

<code>problem_list</code>	Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters.
<code>valid</code>	Returns <i>True</i> if there are no problems with the model or the parameters, else <i>False</i> .
<code>validate</code>	Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters.

---

`from_yaml_file`

**classmethod** Scheme.**from\_yaml\_file** (*filename*: str) → glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme

**markdown**Scheme.**markdown** ()**problem\_list**Scheme.**problem\_list** () → list[str]

Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters.

**valid**Scheme.**valid** (*parameters*: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup]  
= None) → boolReturns *True* if there are no problems with the model or the parameters, else *False*.**validate**Scheme.**validate** () → str

Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters.

## Methods Documentation

```
property data
classmethod from_yaml_file(filename: str) → glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme
property ftol
property group_tolerance
property gtol
markdown()
property maximum_number_function_evaluations
property model
property non_negative_least_squares
property optimization_method
property parameters
problem_list() → list[str]
    Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters.

valid(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool
    Returns True if there are no problems with the model or the parameters, else False.

validate() → str
    Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters.

property xtol
```

## simulation

Functions for simulating a global analysis model.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>simulate</code>	Simulates a model.
-----------------------	--------------------

---

#### simulate

```
glotaran.analysis.simulation.simulate(model: Model, dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise=False, noise_std_dev=1.0, noise_seed=None)
```

Simulates a model.

#### Parameters

- **model** – The model to simulate.

- **parameter** – The parameters for the simulation.
- **dataset** – Label of the dataset to simulate
- **axes** – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- **c1p** – Conditionally linear parameters. Will be used instead of *model.global\_matrix* if given.
- **noise** – Add noise to the simulation.
- **noise\_std\_dev** – The standard deviation for noise simulation.
- **noise\_seed** – The seed for the noise simulation.

## variable\_projection

Functions for calculating conditionally linear parameters and residual with the variable projection method.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>residual_variable_projection</code>	Calculates the conditionally linear parameters and residual with the variable projection method.
---	--

---

#### residual\_variable\_projection

```
glotaran.analysis.variable_projection.residual_variable_projection(matrix:  
                                numpy.ndarray,  
                                data:  
                                numpy.ndarray)  
    →  
    Tu-  
    ple[List[str],  
         numpy.ndarray]
```

Calculates the conditionally linear parameters and residual with the variable projection method.

#### Parameters

- **matrix** – The model matrix.
- **data** (*np.ndarray*) – The data to analyze.

## 12.1.2 builtin

### Modules

---

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats
```

---

```
glotaran.builtin.models
```

---

```
Glotaran Models Package
```

## file\_formats

### Modules

---

`glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii`

---

`glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt`

---

## ascii

### Modules

---

`glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file`

---

## wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`get_data_file_format`

---

`get_interval_number`

---

`read_ascii_time_trace`      Reads an ascii file in wavelength- or time-explicit format.

---

`write_ascii_time_trace`

---

#### get\_data\_file\_format

`glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.get_data_file_format`

**get\_interval\_number**

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.get_interval_number()
```

**read\_ascii\_time\_trace**

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.read_ascii_time_trace()
```

Reads an ascii file in wavelength- or time-explicit format.

See [1] for documentation of this format.

**Parameters** `fname` (*str*) – Name of the ascii file.

**Returns** `dataset`

**Return type** `xr.Dataset`

**Notes****write\_ascii\_time\_trace**

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.write_ascii_time_trace()
```

**Classes****Summary**

<code>DataFileType</code>	An enumeration.
<code>ExplicitFile</code>	Abstract class representing either a time- or wavelength-explicit file.
<code>TimeExplicitFile</code>	Represents a time explicit file

continues on next page

Table 30 – continued from previous page

<i>WavelengthExplicitFile</i>	Represents a wavelength explicit file
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

## DataFileType

```
class glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.DataFileType(v...)
```

Bases: `enum.Enum`

An enumeration.

### Attributes Summary

---

`time_explicit`

---

`wavelength_explicit`

---

#### `time_explicit`

```
DataFileType.time_explicit = 'Time explicit'
```

#### `wavelength_explicit`

```
DataFileType.wavelength_explicit = 'Wavelength explicit'
```

```
time_explicit = 'Time explicit'
```

```
wavelength_explicit = 'Wavelength explicit'
```

## ExplicitFile

```
class glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.ExplicitFile(f...)
```

*O*  
*tia*  
=

*N*  
*de*  
O  
*tia*  
=

*N*  
*de*  
O  
*tia*  
=

*N*  
*de*  
O  
*tia*  
=

Bases: `object`

Abstract class representing either a time- or wavelength-explicit file.

## Methods Summary

---

`dataset`

---

`get_data_row`

---

`get_explicit_axis`

---

`get_format_name`

---

`get_observations`

---

`get_secondary_axis`

---

`read`

---

`set_explicit_axis`

---

`write`

---

---

### dataset

`ExplicitFile.dataset (prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset | xr.DataArray`

### get\_data\_row

`ExplicitFile.get_data_row(index)`

### get\_explicit\_axis

`ExplicitFile.get_explicit_axis()`

### get\_format\_name

`ExplicitFile.get_format_name()`

### get\_observations

`ExplicitFile.get_observations(index)`

### get\_secondary\_axis

```
ExplicitFile.get_secondary_axis()
```

### read

```
ExplicitFile.read(prepare: bool = True)
```

### set\_explicit\_axis

```
ExplicitFile.set_explicit_axis(axis)
```

### write

```
ExplicitFile.write(overwrite=False, comment='', file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit:  
'Time explicit'>, number_format='%.10e')
```

## Methods Documentation

```
dataset(prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset | xr.DataArray
```

```
get_data_row(index)
```

```
get_explicit_axis()
```

```
get_format_name()
```

```
get_observations(index)
```

```
get_secondary_axis()
```

```
read(prepare: bool = True)
```

```
set_explicit_axis(axis)
```

```
write(overwrite=False, comment='', file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit: 'Time explicit'>, number_format='%.10e')
```

## TimeExplicitFile

```
class glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFi
```

Bases: `glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.ExplicitFile`

Represents a time explicit file

## Methods Summary

---

`add_data_row`

---

`dataset`

---

`get_data_row`

---

`get_explicit_axis`

---

`get_format_name`

---

`get_observations`

---

`get_secondary_axis`

---

`read`

---

`set_explicit_axis`

---

`write`

---

---

### `add_data_row`

`TimeExplicitFile.add_data_row(row)`

### `dataset`

`TimeExplicitFile.dataset (prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset | xr.DataArray`

### `get_data_row`

`TimeExplicitFile.get_data_row(index)`

### `get_explicit_axis`

`TimeExplicitFile.get_explicit_axis()`

### get\_format\_name

```
TimeExplicitFile.get_format_name()
```

### get\_observations

```
TimeExplicitFile.get_observations(index)
```

### get\_secondary\_axis

```
TimeExplicitFile.get_secondary_axis()
```

### read

```
TimeExplicitFile.read(prepare: bool = True)
```

### set\_explicit\_axis

```
TimeExplicitFile.set_explicit_axis(axes)
```

### write

```
TimeExplicitFile.write(overwrite=False, comment='',  
                      file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit: 'Time explicit'>,  
                      number_format='%.10e')
```

## Methods Documentation

`add_data_row(row)`

`dataset(prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset | xr.DataArray`

`get_data_row(index)`

`get_explicit_axis()`

`get_format_name()`

`get_observations(index)`

`get_secondary_axis()`

`read(prepare: bool = True)`

`set_explicit_axis(axes)`

`write(overwrite=False, comment='', file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit: 'Time explicit'>, number_format='%.10e')`

## WavelengthExplicitFile

```
class glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.WavelengthExpl
```

Bases: *glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.ExplicitFile*

Represents a wavelength explicit file

### Methods Summary

---

```
add_data_row
```

---

```
dataset
```

---

```
get_data_row
```

---

```
get_explicit_axis
```

---

```
get_format_name
```

---

```
get_observations
```

---

```
get_secondary_axis
```

---

```
read
```

---

```
set_explicit_axis
```

---

```
times
```

---

```
wavelengths
```

---

```
write
```

---

### `add_data_row`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.add_data_row(row)
```

### `dataset`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.dataset (prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset |  
xr.DataArray
```

### `get_data_row`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.get_data_row(index)
```

### `get_explicit_axis`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.get_explicit_axis()
```

### `get_format_name`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.get_format_name()
```

### `get_observations`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.get_observations(index)
```

### `get_secondary_axis`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.get_secondary_axis()
```

### `read`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.read (prepare: bool = True)
```

### `set_explicit_axis`

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.set_explicit_axis(axis)
```

**times**

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.times()
```

**wavelengths**

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.wavelengths()
```

**write**

```
WavelengthExplicitFile.write(overwrite=False, comment='',  
file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit: 'Time  
explicit'>, number_format='%.10e')
```

**Methods Documentation**

```
add_data_row(row)  
dataset(prepare: bool = True) → xr.Dataset | xr.DataArray  
get_data_row(index)  
get_explicit_axis()  
get_format_name()  
get_observations(index)  
get_secondary_axis()  
read(prepare: bool = True)  
set_explicit_axis(axis)  
times()  
wavelengths()  
write(overwrite=False, comment='', file_format=<DataFileType.time_explicit: 'Time explicit'>, number_format='%.10e')
```

**sdt****Modules**

---

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt. Glotarans module to read files  
sdt_file_reader
```

---

## sdt\_file\_reader

Glotarans module to read files

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>read_sdt</code>	Reads a *.sdt file and returns a pd.DataFrame ( <code>return_dataframe==True</code> ), a SpectralTemporalDataset ( <code>type_of_data=='st'</code> ) or a FLIMDataset ( <code>type_of_data=='flim'</code> ).
-----------------------	--

---

#### read\_sdt

```
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt.sdt_file_reader.read_sdt(file_path:  
          str,      in-  
          dex:  Op-  
          tional[numpy.ndarray]  
          =  None,  
          flim:  bool  
          =  False,  
          dataset_index:  
          Op-  
          tional[int]  
          =  None,  
          swap_axis:  
          bool  
          =  False,  
          orig_time_axis_index:  
          int  =  2)  
          →  xar-  
          ray.core.dataset.Dataset
```

Reads a \*.sdt file and returns a pd.DataFrame (`return_dataframe==True`), a SpectralTemporalDataset (`type_of_data=='st'`) or a FLIMDataset (`type_of_data=='flim'`).

#### Parameters

- **file\_path** (`str`) – Path to the sdt file which should be read.
- **index** (`list, np.ndarray`) – This is only needed if `type_of_data=="st"`, since \*.sdt files, which only contain spectral temporal data, lack the spectral information. Thus for the spectral axis data need to be given by the user.
- **flim** – Set true if reading a result from a FLIM measurement.
- **dataset\_index** (`int: default 0`) – If the \*.sdt file contains multiple datasets the index will used to select the wanted one
- **swap\_axis** (`bool, default False`) – Flag to switch a wavelength explicit `input_df` to time explicit `input_df`, before generating the SpectralTemporalDataset.
- **orig\_time\_axis\_index** (`int`) – Index of the axis which corresponds to the time axis. I.e. for data of shape (64, 64, 256), which are a 64x64 pixel map with

---

256 time steps, orig\_time\_axis\_index=2.

**Raises IndexError:** – If the length of the index array is incompatible with the data.

## models

Glotaran Models Package

### Modules

---

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image`

---

`glotaran.builtin.models.`  
`kinetic_spectrum`

---

## kinetic\_image

### Modules

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	This package contains the initial concentration item.
---------------------------------------	---

<code>kinetic_image.initial_concentration</code>	
--	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	This package contains irf items.
---------------------------------------	----------------------------------

<code>kinetic_image.irf</code>	
--------------------------------	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	K-Matrix
---------------------------------------	----------

<code>kinetic_image.k_matrix</code>	
-------------------------------------	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.</code>	Kinetic Image Dataset Descriptor
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

<code>models.kinetic_image.</code>	
------------------------------------	--

<code>kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor</code>	
---	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	Glotaran Kinetic Matrix
---------------------------------------	-------------------------

<code>kinetic_image.kinetic_image_matrix</code>	
---	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.</code>	This package contains the kinetic megacomplex item.
--------------------------------	---

<code>models.kinetic_image.</code>	
------------------------------------	--

<code>kinetic_image_megacomplex</code>	
--	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	
---------------------------------------	--

<code>kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model</code>	
--	--

---

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	
---------------------------------------	--

<code>kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result</code>	
---	--

---

## initial\_concentration

This package contains the initial concentration item.

### Classes

#### Summary

---

<i>InitialConcentration</i>	An initial concentration describes the population of the compartments at the beginning of an experiment.
-----------------------------	--

---

#### InitialConcentration

**class** glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.**InitialConcentration**  
Bases: `object`

An initial concentration describes the population of the compartments at the beginning of an experiment.

#### Attributes Summary

---

*compartments*

---

*exclude\_from\_normalize*

---

*label*

---

*parameters*

---

#### compartments

`InitialConcentration.compartments`

**exclude\_from\_normalize**

```
InitialConcentration.exclude_from_normalize
```

**label**

```
InitialConcentration.label
```

**parameters**

```
InitialConcentration.parameters
```

**Methods Summary**

---

<i>fill</i>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<i>from_dict</i>	
<i>from_list</i>	
<i>mprint</i>	
<i>normalized</i>	
<i>validate</i>	

---

**fill**

```
InitialConcentration.fill (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

### from\_dict

```
classmethod InitialConcentration.from_dict (values: dict) → cls
```

### from\_list

```
classmethod InitialConcentration.from_list (values: list) → cls
```

### mprint

```
InitialConcentration.mprint (parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
```

### normalized

```
InitialConcentration.normalized (dataset: glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration
```

### validate

```
InitialConcentration.validate (model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## Methods Documentation

### property compartments

### property exclude\_from\_normalize

```
fill (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

#### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict (values: dict) → cls
```

```
classmethod from_list (values: list) → cls
```

### property label

```
mprint (parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
```

```
normalized (dataset: glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration
```

### property parameters

```
validate (model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## irf

This package contains irf items.

### Classes

#### Summary

<i>Irf</i>	Represents an IRF.
<i>IrfGaussian</i>	
<i>IrfMeasured</i>	A measured IRF.
<i>IrfMultiGaussian</i>	Represents a gaussian IRF.

#### Irft

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf
Bases: object
Represents an IRF.
```

#### Methods Summary

---

```
add_type
```

---

#### add\_type

```
classmethod Irf.add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type: type)
```

#### Methods Documentation

```
classmethod add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type: type)
```

#### IrfGaussian

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian
Bases: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
```

## Attributes Summary

---

`backsweep`

---

`backsweep_period`

---

`center`

---

`label`

---

`normalize`

---

`scale`

---

`type`

---

`width`

---

### **backsweep**

`IrfGaussian.backsweep`

### **backsweep\_period**

`IrfGaussian.backsweep_period`

### **center**

`IrfGaussian.center`

### **label**

`IrfGaussian.label`

### **normalize**

`IrfGaussian.normalize`

**scale**


---

```
IrfGaussian.scale
```

**type**


---

```
IrfGaussian.type
```

**width**


---

```
IrfGaussian.width
```

**Methods Summary**


---

*calculate*

---

*fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

*from\_list*

---

*mprint*

---

*parameter*

---

*validate*

**calculate**


---

```
IrfGaussian.calculate(index, axis)
```

**fill**


---

`IrfGaussian.fill (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict**

**classmethod** `IrfGaussian.from_dict` (*values: dict*) → `cls`

**from\_list**

**classmethod** `IrfGaussian.from_list` (*values: list*) → `cls`

**mprint**

`IrfGaussian.mprint` (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → `str`

**parameter**

`IrfGaussian.parameter` (*index*)

**validate**

`IrfGaussian.validate` (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → `list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

**property backsweep**

**property backsweep\_period**

**calculate** (*index, axis*)

**property center**

**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → `cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → `cls`

**classmethod from\_list** (*values: list*) → `cls`

**property label**

**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → `str`

**property normalize**

**parameter** (*index*)

**property scale**

**property type**

**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → `list[str]`

**property width**

### IrfMeasured

**class** glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.**IrfMeasured**

Bases: `object`

A measured IRF. The data must be supplied by the dataset.

### Attributes Summary

---

`label`

---

`type`

---

### label

`IrfMeasured.label`

### type

`IrfMeasured.type`

### Methods Summary

---

`fill`

---

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

`from_dict`

---

---

`from_list`

---

---

`mprint`

---

---

`validate`

---

## fill

IrfMeasured.**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** ([ParameterGroup](#)) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

**classmethod** IrfMeasured.**from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → cls

## from\_list

**classmethod** IrfMeasured.**from\_list** (*values: list*) → cls

## mprint

IrfMeasured.**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → str

## validate

IrfMeasured.**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → list[str]

## Methods Documentation

**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** ([ParameterGroup](#)) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod** **from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → cls

**classmethod** **from\_list** (*values: list*) → cls

## property label

**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → str

## property type

**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → list[str]

## IrfMultiGaussian

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
Bases: object
```

Represents a gaussian IRF.

One width and one center is a single gauss.

One center and multiple widths is a multiple gaussian.

Multiple center and multiple widths is Double-, Triple- , etc. Gaussian.

### Parameters

- **label** – label of the irf
- **center** – one or more center of the irf as parameter indices
- **width** – one or more widths of the gaussian as parameter index
- **center\_dispersion** – polynomial coefficients for the dispersion of the center as list of parameter indices. None for no dispersion.
- **width\_dispersion** – polynomial coefficients for the dispersion of the width as parameter indices. None for no dispersion.

### Attributes Summary

---

---

*backsweep*

---

*backsweep\_period*

---

*center*

---

*label*

---

*normalize*

---

*scale*

---

*type*

---

*width*

---

## backsweep

IrfMultiGaussian.**backsweep**

## backsweep\_period

IrfMultiGaussian.**backsweep\_period**

## center

IrfMultiGaussian.**center**

## label

IrfMultiGaussian.**label**

## normalize

IrfMultiGaussian.**normalize**

## scale

IrfMultiGaussian.**scale**

## type

IrfMultiGaussian.**type**

## width

IrfMultiGaussian.**width**

## Methods Summary

---

### *calculate*

---

#### *fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

#### *from\_dict*

---

#### *from\_list*

---

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Table 49 – continued from previous page

<code>mprint</code>	
<code>parameter</code>	
<code>validate</code>	
<b>calculate</b>	
	<code>IrfMultiGaussian.calculate(index, axis)</code>
<b>fill</b>	
	<code>IrfMultiGaussian.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls</code>
	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
	<b>Parameters</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>model</code> – A glotaran model.</li> <li>• <code>parameter</code> (<code>ParameterGroup</code>) – The parameter group to fill from.</li> </ul>
<b>from_dict</b>	
	<code>classmethod IrfMultiGaussian.from_dict(values: dict) → cls</code>
<b>from_list</b>	
	<code>classmethod IrfMultiGaussian.from_list(values: list) → cls</code>
<b>mprint</b>	
	<code>IrfMultiGaussian.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str</code>
<b>parameter</b>	
	<code>IrfMultiGaussian.parameter(index)</code>

## validate

```
IrfMultiGaussian.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

### Methods Documentation

**property backsweep**

**property backsweep\_period**

**calculate**(index, axis)

**property center**

**fill**(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter**(ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict**(values: dict) → cls

**classmethod from\_list**(values: list) → cls

**property label**

**mprint**(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str

**property normalize**

**parameter**(index)

**property scale**

**property type**

**validate**(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]

**property width**

## k\_matrix

K-Matrix

### Classes

#### Summary

---

*KMatrix*

A K-Matrix represents a first order differential system.

---

## KMatrix

**class** `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix`  
Bases: `object`

A K-Matrix represents a first order differential system.

### Attributes Summary

---

`label`

---

`matrix`

---

### label

`KMatrix.label`

### matrix

`KMatrix.matrix`

### Methods Summary

<code>a_matrix</code>	The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix.
<code>a_matrix_as_markdown</code>	Returns the A Matrix as markdown formatted table.
<code>a_matrix_non_unibranch</code>	The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for a non-unibranched model.
<code>a_matrix_unibranch</code>	The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for an unibranched model.
<code>combine</code>	Creates a combined matrix.
<code>eigen</code>	Returns the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the k matrix.
<code>empty</code>	Creates an empty K-Matrix.
<code>fill</code>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<code>from_dict</code>	
<code>from_list</code>	
<code>full</code>	The full representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.
<code>involved_compartments</code>	A list of all compartments in the Matrix.
<code>is_unibranch</code>	Returns true in the KMatrix represents an unibranched model.

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Table 52 – continued from previous page

<code>matrix_as_markdown</code>	Returns the KMatrix as markdown formatted table.
<code>mprint</code>	
<code>rates</code>	The resulting rates of the matrix.
<code>reduced</code>	The reduced representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.
<code>validate</code>	

---

### a\_matrix

`KMatrix.a_matrix(initial_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)`  
→ `numpy.ndarray`

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

### a\_matrix\_as\_markdown

`KMatrix.a_matrix_as_markdown(initial_concentration:`  
    `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)`  
→ `str`

Returns the A Matrix as markdown formatted table.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

### a\_matrix\_non\_unibranch

`KMatrix.a_matrix_non_unibranch(initial_concentration:`  
    `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)`  
→ `numpy.ndarray`

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for a non-unibranched model.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

### a\_matrix\_unibranch

`KMatrix.a_matrix_unibranch(initial_concentration:`  
    `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)`  
→ `numpy.array`

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for an unibranched model.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

## combine

```
KMatrix.combine(k_matrix: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix)
    → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix
```

Creates a combined matrix.

**Parameters** `k_matrix` – KMatrix to combine with.

**Returns** The combined KMatrix.

**Return type** combined

## eigen

```
KMatrix.eigen(compartments: list[str]) → tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]
```

Returns the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the k matrix.

**Parameters** `compartments` – The compartment order.

## empty

```
classmethod KMatrix.empty(label: str, compartments: list[str]) → KMatrix
```

Creates an empty K-Matrix. Useful for combining.

**Parameters**

- `label` – Label of the K-Matrix
- `compartments` – A list of all compartments in the model.

## fill

```
KMatrix.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.
- `parameter` (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

```
classmethod KMatrix.from_dict(values: dict) → cls
```

## from\_list

```
classmethod KMatrix.from_list(values: list) → cls
```

## full

KMatrix.**full** (*compartments*: *list[str]*) → np.ndarray

The full representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.

**Parameters** `compartments` – The compartment order.

## involved\_compartments

KMatrix.**involved\_compartments** () → *list[str]*

A list of all compartments in the Matrix.

## is\_unibranched

KMatrix.**is\_unibranched** (*initial\_concentration*: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → *bool*

Returns true in the KMatrix represents an unibranched model.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

## matrix\_as\_markdown

KMatrix.**matrix\_as\_markdown** (*compartments*: *list[str]* = None, *fill\_parameters*: *bool* = False) → *str*

Returns the KMatrix as markdown formatted table.

**Parameters**

- `compartments` – (default = None) An optional list defining the desired order of compartments.
- `fill_parameters` (*bool*) – (default = False) If true, the entries will be filled with the actual parameter values instead of labels.

## mprint

KMatrix.**mprint** (*parameters*: ParameterGroup = None, *initial\_parameters*: ParameterGroup = None) → *str*

## rates

KMatrix.**rates** (*initial\_concentration*: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → *numpy.ndarray*

The resulting rates of the matrix.

**Parameters** `initial_concentration` – The initial concentration.

## reduced

KMatrix.**reduced**(compartments: *list[str]*) → np.ndarray

The reduced representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.

**Parameters** compartments – The compartment order.

## validate

KMatrix.**validate**(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]

## Methods Documentation

**a\_matrix**(initial\_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → numpy.ndarray

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix.

**Parameters** initial\_concentration – The initial concentration.

**a\_matrix\_as\_markdown**(initial\_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → str

Returns the A Matrix as markdown formatted table.

**Parameters** initial\_concentration – The initial concentration.

**a\_matrix\_non\_unibranch**(initial\_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → numpy.ndarray

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for a non-unibranched model.

**Parameters** initial\_concentration – The initial concentration.

**a\_matrix\_unibranch**(initial\_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration) → numpy.array

The resulting A matrix of the KMatrix for an unibranched model.

**Parameters** initial\_concentration – The initial concentration.

**combine**(k\_matrix: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.k\_matrix.KMatrix) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.k\_matrix.KMatrix

Creates a combined matrix.

**Parameters** k\_matrix – KMatrix to combine with.

**Returns** The combined KMatrix.

**Return type** combined

**eigen**(compartments: *list[str]*) → tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]

Returns the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the k matrix.

**Parameters** compartments – The compartment order.

**classmethod empty**(label: str, compartments: *list[str]*) → KMatrix

Creates an empty K-Matrix. Useful for combining.

**Parameters**

- **label** – Label of the K-Matrix
- **compartments** – A list of all compartments in the model.

**fill**(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict**(values: dict) → cls

```
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
full(compartments: list[str]) → np.ndarray
    The full representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.
    Parameters compartments – The compartment order.
involved_compartments() → list[str]
    A list of all compartments in the Matrix.
is_unibranched(initial_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)
    → bool
    Returns true in the KMatrix represents an unibranched model.
    Parameters initial_concentration – The initial concentration.
property label
property matrix
matrix_as_markdown(compartments: list[str] = None, fill_parameters: bool = False)
    → str
    Returns the KMatrix as markdown formatted table.
    Parameters
        • compartments – (default = None) An optional list defining the desired order of compartments.
        • fill_parameters (bool) – (default = False) If true, the entries will be filled with the actual parameter values instead of labels.
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
rates(initial_concentration: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)
    → numpy.ndarray
    The resulting rates of the matrix.
    Parameters initial_concentration – The initial concentration.
reduced(compartments: list[str]) → np.ndarray
    The reduced representation of the KMatrix as numpy array.
    Parameters compartments – The compartment order.
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## kinetic\_image\_dataset\_descriptor

Kinetic Image Dataset Descriptor

### Classes

#### Summary

---

*KineticImageDatasetDescriptor*

---

## KineticImageDatasetDescriptor

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.KineticImageDatasetDescriptor
Bases: glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor
```

### Attributes Summary

---

*baseline*

---

*initial\_concentration*

---

*irf*

---

*label*

---

*megacomplex*

---

*scale*

---

#### **baseline**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**baseline**

#### **initial\_concentration**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**initial\_concentration**

#### **irf**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**irf**

#### **label**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**label**

#### **megacomplex**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**megacomplex**

## scale

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**scale**

### Methods Summary

---

*compartments*

---

*fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

*from\_list*

---

*get\_k\_matrices*

---

*mprint*

---

*validate*

---

## compartments

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**compartments**()

**fill**

KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**fill**(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

#### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict**

**classmethod** KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.**from\_dict**(values: dict) → cls

`from_list`

`classmethod` `KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.from_list` (`values: list`) →  
    `cls`

`get_k_matrices`

`KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.get_k_matrices()`

`mprint`

`KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.mprint` (`parameters: ParameterGroup = None`,  
    `initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None`) → `str`

`validate`

`KineticImageDatasetDescriptor.validate` (`model: Model, parameters=None`)  
    → `list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

`property baseline`

`compartments()`

`fill` (`model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup`) → `cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced  
by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.
- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

`classmethod from_dict` (`values: dict`) → `cls`

`classmethod from_list` (`values: list`) → `cls`

`get_k_matrices()`

`property initial_concentration`

`property irf`

`property label`

`property megacomplex`

`mprint` (`parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None`) → `str`

`property scale`

`validate` (`model: Model, parameters=None`) → `list[str]`

## kinetic\_image\_matrix

Glotaran Kinetic Matrix

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`calculate_kinetic_matrix_gaussian_irf`Calculates a kinetic matrix with a gaussian irf.  
`calculate_kinetic_matrix_no_irf`

---

`kinetic_image_matrix_implementation`

---

`kinetic_matrix`

---

#### `calculate_kinetic_matrix_gaussian_irf`

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_matrix.calculate_kinetic_matrix_gaussian_irf`

Calculates a kinetic matrix with a gaussian irf.

#### `calculate_kinetic_matrix_no_irf`

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_matrix.calculate_kinetic_matrix_no_irf`

#### `kinetic_image_matrix_implementation`

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_matrix.kinetic_image_matrix_implementation`

## kinetic\_matrix

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_matrix.kinetic_matrix(dataset_descriptor,
axis=None,
in-
dex=None,
irf=None,
ma-
trix_implementatio
```

## kinetic\_image\_megacomplex

This package contains the kinetic megacomplex item.

### Classes

#### Summary

---

<i>KineticImageMegacomplex</i>	A Megacomplex with one or more K-Matrices.
--------------------------------	--

---

#### KineticImageMegacomplex

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMegacomplex
Bases: object

A Megacomplex with one or more K-Matrices.
```

#### Attributes Summary

---

*involved\_compartments*

---

*k\_matrix*

---

*label*

---

*scale*

---

### involved\_compartments

`KineticImageMegacomplex.involved_compartments`

### k\_matrix

`KineticImageMegacomplex.k_matrix`

### label

`KineticImageMegacomplex.label`

### scale

`KineticImageMegacomplex.scale`

## Methods Summary

---

`fill`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

`from_dict`

---

`from_list`

---

`full_k_matrix`

---

`mprint`

---

`validate`

---

**fill**

`KineticImageMegacomplex.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) →`

`cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict****classmethod** KineticImageMegacomplex.**from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → *cls***from\_list****classmethod** KineticImageMegacomplex.**from\_list** (*values: list*) → *cls***full\_k\_matrix**KineticImageMegacomplex.**full\_k\_matrix** (*model=None*)**mprint**KineticImageMegacomplex.**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → *str***validate**KineticImageMegacomplex.**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → *list[str]*

## Methods Documentation

**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → *cls*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (*ParameterGroup*) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod** **from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → *cls***classmethod** **from\_list** (*values: list*) → *cls***full\_k\_matrix** (*model=None*)**property involved\_compartments****property k\_matrix****property label****mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → *str***property scale****validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → *list[str]*

## kinetic\_image\_model

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`kinetic_image_matrix`

---

#### kinetic\_image\_matrix

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.kinetic_image_matrix(dataset_de  
axis=None  
in-  
dex=None,  
irf=None)
```

### Classes

#### Summary

---

`KineticImageModel`

---

#### KineticImageModel

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.KineticImageModel  
Bases: glotaran.model.base_model.Model
```

#### Attributes Summary

---

`additional_penalty_function`

---

`constrain_matrix_function`

---

`dataset`

---

`global_dimension`

---

`global_matrix`

---

`has_additional_penalty_function`

---

`has_matrix_constraints_function`

---

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Table 62 – continued from previous page

---

<i>index_dependent_matrix</i>	
<i>initial_concentration</i>	
<i>irf</i>	
<i>k_matrix</i>	
<i>megacomplex</i>	
<i>model_dimension</i>	
<i>model_type</i>	The type of the model as human readable string.
<i>retrieve_clp_function</i>	
<i>weights</i>	

---

**additional\_penalty\_function**

```
KineticImageModel.additional_penalty_function = None
```

**constrain\_matrix\_function**

```
KineticImageModel.constrain_matrix_function = None
```

**dataset**

```
KineticImageModel.dataset
```

**global\_dimension**

```
KineticImageModel.global_dimension = 'pixel'
```

**global\_matrix**

```
KineticImageModel.global_matrix = None
```

**has\_additional\_penalty\_function**

```
KineticImageModel.has_additional_penalty_function = None
```

**has\_matrix\_constraints\_function**

```
KineticImageModel.has_matrix_constraints_function = None
```

**index\_dependent\_matrix**

```
KineticImageModel.index_dependent_matrix
```

**initial\_concentration**

```
KineticImageModel.initial_concentration
```

**irf**

```
KineticImageModel.irf
```

**k\_matrix**

```
KineticImageModel.k_matrix
```

**megacomplex**

```
KineticImageModel.megacomplex
```

**model\_dimension**

```
KineticImageModel.model_dimension = 'time'
```

**model\_type**

```
KineticImageModel.model_type
```

The type of the model as human readable string.

## retrieve\_clp\_function

```
KineticImageModel.retrieve_clp_function = None
```

## weights

```
KineticImageModel.weights
```

## Methods Summary

---

```
add_weights
```

---

```
finalize_data
```

---

```
from_dict
```

 Creates a model from a dictionary.  

```
get_dataset
```

---

```
get_initial_concentration
```

---

```
get_irf
```

---

```
get_k_matrix
```

---

```
get_megacomplex
```

---

```
grouped
```

---

```
index_dependent
```

---

```
markdown
```

 Formats the model as Markdown string.  

```
matrix
```

---

```
problem_list
```

 Returns a list with all problems in the model  
and missing parameters if specified.

---

```
set_dataset
```

---

```
set_initial_concentration
```

---

```
set_irf
```

---

```
set_k_matrix
```

---

```
set_megacomplex
```

---

```
simulate
```

 Simulates the model.

---

```
valid
```

 Returns *True* if the number problems in the  
model is 0, else *False*

---

```
validate
```

 Returns a string listing all problems in the  
model and missing parameters if specified.

### **add\_weights**

```
KineticImageModel.add_weights (item: glotaran.model.weight.Weight)
```

### **finalize\_data**

```
KineticImageModel.finalize_data (problem: Problem, data: dict[str, xr.Dataset])
```

### **from\_dict**

```
classmethod KineticImageModel.from_dict (model_dict_ref: dict) → glotaran.model.base_model.Model
```

Creates a model from a dictionary.

**Parameters** `model_dict` – Dictionary containing the model.

### **get\_dataset**

```
KineticImageModel.get_dataset (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.Kinetic
```

### **get\_initial\_concentration**

```
KineticImageModel.get_initial_concentration (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentrati
```

### **get\_irf**

```
KineticImageModel.get_irf (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf
```

### **get\_k\_matrix**

```
KineticImageModel.get_k_matrix (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image.KMatrix
```

### **get\_megacomplex**

```
KineticImageModel.get_megacomplex (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.Kine
```

**grouped**

```
KineticImageModel.grouped()
```

**index\_dependent**

```
KineticImageModel.index_dependent()
```

**markdown**

```
KineticImageModel.markdown(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None, initial_parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str
```

Formats the model as Markdown string.

Parameters will be included if specified.

**Parameters**

- **parameter** – Parameter to include.
- **initial** – Initial values for the parameters.

**matrix**

```
static KineticImageModel.matrix(dataset_descriptor=None, axis=None, index=None, irf=None)
```

**problem\_list**

```
KineticImageModel.problem_list(parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → list[str]
```

Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**set\_dataset**

```
KineticImageModel.set_dataset(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.KineticImageDatasetDescriptor)
```

**set\_initial\_concentration**

```
KineticImageModel.set_initial_concentration(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)
```

## set\_irf

```
KineticImageModel.set_irf(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf)
```

## set\_k\_matrix

```
KineticImageModel.set_k_matrix(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KMatrix)
```

## set\_megacomplex

```
KineticImageModel.set_megacomplex(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMegacomplex)
```

## simulate

```
KineticImageModel.simulate(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise_std_dev: float = 1.0, noise_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset
```

Simulates the model.

### Parameters

- **dataset** – Label of the dataset to simulate.
- **parameter** – The parameters for the simulation.
- **axes** – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- **clp** – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of *model.global\_matrix* if provided.
- **noise** – If *True* noise is added to the simulated data.
- **noise\_std\_dev** – The standard deviation of the noise.
- **noise\_seed** – Seed for the noise.

## valid

```
KineticImageModel.valid(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool
```

Returns *True* if the number problems in the model is 0, else *False*

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

## validate

```
KineticImageModel.validate(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str
```

Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

## Methods Documentation

```
add_weights (item: glotaran.model.weight.Weight)
additional_penalty_function = None
constrain_matrix_function = None
property dataset
finalize_data (problem: Problem, data: dict[str, xr.Dataset])
classmethod from_dict (model_dict_ref: dict) → glotaran.model.base_model.Model
    Creates a model from a dictionary.
    Parameters model_dict – Dictionary containing the model.
get_dataset (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.KineticImageData
get_initial_concentration (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration
get_irf (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf
get_k_matrix (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix
get_megacomplex (label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMegacomplex
global_dimension = 'pixel'
global_matrix = None
grouped()
has_additional_penalty_function = None
has_matrix_constraints_function = None
index_dependent ()
property index_dependent_matrix
property initial_concentration
property irf
property k_matrix
markdown (parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None, initial_parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str
    Formats the model as Markdown string.
    Parameters will be included if specified.
    Parameters
        • parameter – Parameter to include.
        • initial – Initial values for the parameters.
static matrix (dataset_descriptor=None, axis=None, index=None, irf=None)
property megacomplex
model_dimension = 'time'
property model_type
    The type of the model as human readable string.
problem_list (parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → list[str]
    Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.
    Parameters parameter – The parameter to validate.
```

```
retrieve_clp_function = None
set_dataset(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.KineticImageDataset)
set_initial_concentration(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)
set_irf(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf)
set_k_matrix(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix)
set_megacomplex(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMegacomplex)
simulate(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None,
         clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise_std_dev: float = 1.0, noise_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset
Simulates the model.

Parameters
• dataset – Label of the dataset to simulate.
• parameter – The parameters for the simulation.
• axes – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
• clp – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of model.global_matrix if provided.
• noise – If True noise is added to the simulated data.
• noise_std_dev – The standard deviation of the noise.
• noise_seed – Seed for the noise.

valid(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool
Returns True if the number problems in the model is 0, else False
Parameters parameter – The parameter to validate.

validate(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str
Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.
Parameters parameter – The parameter to validate.

property weights
```

## kinetic\_image\_result

### Functions

#### Summary

---

```
finalize_kinetic_image_result


---

retrieve_decay_associated_data


---

retrieve_irf


---

retrieve_species_associated_data
```

---

**finalize\_kinetic\_image\_result**


---

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result.finalize_kinetic_image_resu
```

**retrieve\_decay\_associated\_data**

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result.retrieve_decay_associated
```

**retrieve\_irf**

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result.retrieve_irf(model,  
dataset,  
dataset_descriptor,  
name)
```

**retrieve\_species\_associated\_data**

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result.retrieve_species_associat
```

**kinetic\_spectrum****Modules**


---

<i>glotaran.builtin.models.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descriptor</i>	

---

<i>glotaran.builtin.models.</i>	Glotaran kinetic spectrum Matrix
<i>kinetic_spectrum.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum_matrix</i>	

---

<i>glotaran.builtin.models.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum_model</i>	

---

<i>glotaran.builtin.models.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum.</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum_result</i>	

continues on next page

Table 65 – continued from previous page

<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	This package contains compartment constraint items.
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints</code>	
<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf</code>	
<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	Glotaran Spectral Matrix
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_matrix</code>	
<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	This package contains compartment constraint items.
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties</code>	
<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	Glotaran Spectral Relation
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations</code>	
<code>glotaran.builtin.models.</code>	This package contains the spectral shape item.
<code>kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape</code>	

## kinetic\_spectrum\_dataset\_descriptor

### Classes

#### Summary

---

`KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor`

---

#### KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor

`class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descriptor.KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor`  
Bases: `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KineticImageDatasetDescriptor`  
`kinetic_image_dataset_descriptor.KineticImageDatasetDescriptor`

#### Attributes Summary

---

`baseline`

---

`initial_concentration`

---

`irf`

---

`label`

---

`megacomplex`

---

`scale`

---

`shape`

---

**baseline**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.baseline
```

**initial\_concentration**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.initial_concentration
```

**irf**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.irf
```

**label**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.label
```

**megacomplex**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.megacomplex
```

**scale**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.scale
```

**shape**

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.shape
```

**Methods Summary**

---

*compartments*

---

*fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

*from\_list*

---

*get\_k\_matrices*

---

*mprint*

---

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Table 68 – continued from previous page

---

`validate`

---

**compartments**`KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.compartments()`**fill**`KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict**`classmethod KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.from_dict(values: dict) → cls`**from\_list**`classmethod KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.from_list(values: list) → cls`**get\_k\_matrices**`KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.get_k_matrices()`**mprint**`KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

## validate

```
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## Methods Documentation

```
property baseline
```

```
compartments()
```

```
fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls
```

```
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
```

```
get_k_matrices()
```

```
property initial_concentration
```

```
property irf
```

```
property label
```

```
property megacomplex
```

```
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
```

```
property scale
```

```
property shape
```

```
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## kinetic\_spectrum\_matrix

Glotaran kinetic spectrum Matrix

## kinetic\_spectrum\_model

### Functions

#### Summary

---

```
apply_kinetic_model_constraints
```

---

```
apply_spectral_penalties
```

---

continues on next page

Table 69 – continued from previous page

<i>grouped</i>	
<i>has_kinetic_model_constraints</i>	
<i>has_spectral_penalties</i>	
<i>index_dependent</i>	
<i>kinetic_spectrum_matrix</i>	
<i>retrieve_spectral_clps</i>	
<i>spectral_matrix</i>	Calculates the matrix.

**apply\_kinetic\_model\_constraints**

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.apply_kinetic_model_constraints
```

## apply\_spectral\_penalties

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.apply_spectral_penalties
```

### grouped

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.grouped(model:  
                                     glotaran.builtin.mode
```

### has\_kinetic\_model\_constraints

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.has_kinetic_model_cons
```

### has\_spectral\_penalties

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.has_spectral_penalties
```

### index\_dependent

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.index_dependent(model:  
                                     glotaran.builtin.mode  
                                     →  
                                     bool)
```

### kinetic\_spectrum\_matrix

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.kinetic_spectrum_matri
```

## retrieve\_spectral\_clips

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.retrieve_spectral_clips
```

## spectral\_matrix

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.spectral_matrix(dataset,  
axis)
```

Calculates the matrix.

### Parameters

- **matrix** (`np.array`) – The preallocated matrix.
- **compartment\_order** (`list(str)`) – A list of compartment labels to map compartments to indices in the matrix.
- **parameter** (`glotaran.model.ParameterGroup`) –

## Classes

### Summary

---

*KineticSpectrumModel*

---

### **KineticSpectrumModel**

**class** glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_model.**KineticSpectrumModel**  
Bases: *glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model.KineticImageModel*

### Attributes Summary

---

*dataset*

---

---

*equal\_area\_penalties*

---

---

*global\_dimension*

---

---

*index\_dependent\_matrix*

---

---

*initial\_concentration*

---

---

*irf*

---

---

*k\_matrix*

---

---

*megacomplex*

---

---

*model\_dimension*

---

*model\_type* The type of the model as human readable string.

---

*shape*

---

---

*spectral\_constraints*

---

---

*spectral\_relations*

---

---

*weights*

---

**dataset**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.dataset
```

**equal\_area\_penalties**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.equal_area_penalties
```

**global\_dimension**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.global_dimension = 'spectral'
```

**index\_dependent\_matrix**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.index_dependent_matrix
```

**initial\_concentration**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.initial_concentration
```

**irf**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.irf
```

**k\_matrix**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.k_matrix
```

**megacomplex**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.megacomplex
```

**model\_dimension**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.model_dimension = 'time'
```

### **model\_type**

`KineticSpectrumModel.model_type`

The type of the model as human readable string.

### **shape**

`KineticSpectrumModel.shape`

### **spectral\_constraints**

`KineticSpectrumModel.spectral_constraints`

### **spectral\_relations**

`KineticSpectrumModel.spectral_relations`

### **weights**

`KineticSpectrumModel.weights`

## **Methods Summary**

---

`add_equal_area_penalties`

---

`add_spectral_constraints`

---

`add_spectral_relations`

---

`add_weights`

---

`additional_penalty_function`

---

`constrain_matrix_function`

---

`finalize_data`

---

`from_dict` Creates a model from a dictionary.

---

`get_dataset`

---

`get_initial_concentration`

---

`get_irf`

---

`get_k_matrix`

---

continues on next page

Table 72 – continued from previous page

<code>get_megacomplex</code>	
<code>get_shape</code>	
<code>global_matrix</code>	Calculates the matrix.
<code>grouped</code>	
<code>has_additional_penalty_function</code>	
<code>has_matrix_constraints_function</code>	
<code>index_dependent</code>	
<code>markdown</code>	Formats the model as Markdown string.
<code>matrix</code>	
<code>problem_list</code>	Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.
<code>retrieve_clp_function</code>	
<code>set_dataset</code>	
<code>set_initial_concentration</code>	
<code>set_irf</code>	
<code>set_k_matrix</code>	
<code>set_megacomplex</code>	
<code>set_shape</code>	
<code>simulate</code>	Simulates the model.
<code>valid</code>	Returns <code>True</code> if the number problems in the model is 0, else <code>False</code>
<code>validate</code>	Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**`add_equal_area_penalties`**KineticSpectrumModel.**`add_equal_area_penalties`** (*item*:

glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral pena

### `add_spectral_constraints`

```
KineticSpectrumModel.add_spectral_constraints(item:
```

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_cons
```

### `add_spectral_relations`

```
KineticSpectrumModel.add_spectral_relations(item:
```

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relati
```

### `add_weights`

```
KineticSpectrumModel.add_weights(item: glotaran.model.weight.Weight)
```

### `additional_penalty_function`

```
KineticSpectrumModel.additional_penalty_function(parameters: Pa-  
rameterGroup,  
clp_labels:  
dict[str, list[str]  
| list[list[str]]],  
cls: dict[str,  
list[np.ndarray]],  
matrices: dict[str,  
np.ndarray  
| list[np.ndarray]],  
data: dict[str,  
xr.Dataset],  
group_tolerance:  
float) → np.ndarray
```

### `constrain_matrix_function`

```
KineticSpectrumModel.constrain_matrix_function(dataset: str, pa-  
rameters: ParameterGroup,  
clp_labels: list[str],  
matrix: np.ndarray,  
index: float) → tu-  
ple[list[str], np.ndarray]
```

**finalize\_data**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.finalize_data(problem: Problem, data: dict[str,  
xr.Dataset])
```

**from\_dict**

```
classmethod KineticSpectrumModel.from_dict(model_dict_ref: dict) →  
glotaran.model.base_model.Model
```

Creates a model from a dictionary.

**Parameters** `model_dict` – Dictionary containing the model.

**get\_dataset**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_dataset(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descri
```

**get\_initial\_concentration**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_initial_concentration(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concen
```

**get\_irf**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_irf(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf
```

**get\_k\_matrix**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_k_matrix(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix
```

**get\_megacomplex**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_megacomplex(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.
```

**get\_shape**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.get_shape(label: str) →  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShape
```

## global\_matrix

```
static KineticSpectrumModel.global_matrix(dataset, axis)
```

Calculates the matrix.

### Parameters

- **matrix** (`np.array`) – The preallocated matrix.
- **compartment\_order** (`list(str)`) – A list of compartment labels to map compartments to indices in the matrix.
- **parameter** (`glotaran.model.ParameterGroup`) –

## grouped

```
KineticSpectrumModel.grouped()
```

## has\_additional\_penalty\_function

```
KineticSpectrumModel.has_additional_penalty_function() → bool
```

## has\_matrix\_constraints\_function

```
KineticSpectrumModel.has_matrix_constraints_function() → bool
```

## index\_dependent

```
KineticSpectrumModel.index_dependent() → bool
```

## markdown

```
KineticSpectrumModel.markdown(parameters: Op-  
                                optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup]  
                                = None, initial_parameters: Op-  
                                tional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup]  
                                = None) → str
```

Formats the model as Markdown string.

Parameters will be included if specified.

### Parameters

- **parameter** – Parameter to include.
- **initial** – Initial values for the parameters.

**matrix**

```
static KineticSpectrumModel.matrix(dataset_descriptor=None, axis=None, index=None, irf=None)
```

**problem\_list**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.problem_list(parameters: ParameterGroup = None) →  
    list[str]
```

Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to validate.

**retrieve\_clp\_function**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.retrieve_clp_function(parameters: ParameterGroup,  
    clp_labels: dict[str,  
        list[str] | list[list[str]]], reduced_clp_labels:  
    dict[str, list[str] | list[list[str]]], reduced_clps:  
    dict[str, list[np.ndarray]], data:  
    dict[str, xr.Dataset]) →  
    dict[str, list[np.ndarray]]
```

**set\_dataset**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_dataset(label: str, item:  
    glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descri
```

**set\_initial\_concentration**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_initial_concentration(label: str, item:  
    glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concent
```

**set\_irf**

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_irf(label: str, item:  
    glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf)
```

## set\_k\_matrix

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_k_matrix(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix)
```

## set\_megacomplex

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_megacomplex(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex)
```

## set\_shape

```
KineticSpectrumModel.set_shape(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShape)
```

## simulate

```
KineticSpectrumModel.simulate(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise_std_dev: float = 1.0, noise_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset
```

Simulates the model.

### Parameters

- **dataset** – Label of the dataset to simulate.
- **parameter** – The parameters for the simulation.
- **axes** – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- **clp** – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of `model.global_matrix` if provided.
- **noise** – If `True` noise is added to the simulated data.
- **noise\_std\_dev** – The standard deviation of the noise.
- **noise\_seed** – Seed for the noise.

## valid

```
KineticSpectrumModel.valid(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool
```

Returns `True` if the number problems in the model is 0, else `False`

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**validate**

`KineticSpectrumModel.validate(parameters: optional[glotaran.parameter.ParameterGroup] = None) → str`

Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to validate.

**Methods Documentation**

`add_equal_area_penalties(item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties.EqualAreaPenalty)`

`add_spectral_constraints(item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.SpectralConstraint)`

`add_spectral_relations(item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.SpectralRelation)`

`add_weights(item: glotaran.model.weight.Weight)`

`additional_penalty_function(parameters: ParameterGroup, clp_labels: dict[str, list[str] | list[list[str]]], clps: dict[str, list[np.ndarray]], matrices: dict[str, np.ndarray | list[np.ndarray]], data: dict[str, xr.Dataset], group_tolerance: float) → np.ndarray`

`constrain_matrix_function(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, clp_labels: list[str], matrix: np.ndarray, index: float) → tuple[list[str], np.ndarray]`

`property dataset`

`property equal_area_penalties`

`finalize_data(problem: Problem, data: dict[str, xr.Dataset])`

`classmethod from_dict(model_dict_ref: dict) → glotaran.model.base_model.Model`  
Creates a model from a dictionary.

**Parameters** `model_dict` – Dictionary containing the model.

`get_dataset(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descriptor.KineticSpect`

`get_initial_concentration(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialCon`

`get_irf(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf`

`get_k_matrix(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix`

`get_megacomplex(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMeg`

`get_shape(label: str) → glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShape`

`global_dimension = 'spectral'`

`static global_matrix(dataset, axis)`  
Calculates the matrix.

**Parameters**

- `matrix(np.array)` – The preallocated matrix.
- `compartment_order(list(str))` – A list of compartment labels to map compartments to indices in the matrix.
- `parameter(glotaran.model.ParameterGroup)` –

`grouped()`

`has_additional_penalty_function() → bool`

```
has_matrix_constraints_function() → bool
index_dependent() → bool
property index_dependent_matrix
property initial_concentration
property irf
property k_matrix
markdown(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None, initial_parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str
Formats the model as Markdown string.

Parameters will be included if specified.

Parameters

- parameter – Parameter to include.
- initial – Initial values for the parameters.


static matrix(dataset_descriptor=None, axis=None, index=None, irf=None)
property megacomplex
model_dimension = 'time'
property model_type
The type of the model as human readable string.

problem_list(parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → list[str]
Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

Parameters parameter – The parameter to validate.

retrieve_clp_function(parameters: ParameterGroup, clp_labels: dict[str, list[str] | list[list[str]]], reduced_clp_labels: dict[str, list[str] | list[list[str]]], reduced_clps: dict[str, list[np.ndarray]], data: dict[str, xr.Dataset]) → dict[str, list[np.ndarray]]
set_dataset(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_dataset_descriptor.KineticSpectrumDataset)
set_initial_concentration(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration)
set_irf(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.Irf)
set_k_matrix(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix)
set_megacomplex(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacomplex.KineticImageMegacomplex)
set_shape(label: str, item: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShape)
property shape
simulate(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise_std_dev: float = 1.0, noise_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset
Simulates the model.

Parameters

- dataset – Label of the dataset to simulate.
- parameter – The parameters for the simulation.
- axes – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- clp – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of model.global_matrix if provided.
- noise – If True noise is added to the simulated data.

```

- **noise\_std\_dev** – The standard deviation of the noise.
- **noise\_seed** – Seed for the noise.

**property spectral\_constraints**

**property spectral\_relations**

**valid**(parameters: *Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup]*) =  
*None*) → *bool*

Returns *True* if the number problems in the model is 0, else *False*

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**validate**(parameters: *Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup]*) =  
*None*) → *str*

Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**property weights**

## kinetic\_spectrum\_result

### Functions

#### Summary

---

*finalize\_kinetic\_spectrum\_result*

---

#### finalize\_kinetic\_spectrum\_result

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_result.finalize_kinetic_spectrum`

## spectral\_constraints

This package contains compartment constraint items.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`apply_spectral_constraints`

---

#### apply\_spectral\_constraints

`glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.apply_spectral_constraints`

### Classes

#### Summary

<code>OnlyConstraint</code>	A only constraint sets the calculated matrix row of a compartment to 0 outside the given intervals.
<code>SpectralConstraint</code>	A compartment constraint is applied on one compartment on one or many intervals on the estimated axis type.
<code>ZeroConstraint</code>	A zero constraint sets the calculated matrix row of a compartment to 0 in the given intervals.

## OnlyConstraint

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.OnlyConstraint  
Bases: object
```

A only constraint sets the calculated matrix row of a compartment to 0 outside the given intervals.

### Attributes Summary

---

*compartment*

---

*interval*

---

*type*

---

### compartment

OnlyConstraint.**compartment**

### interval

OnlyConstraint.**interval**

### type

OnlyConstraint.**type**

### Methods Summary

---

*applies*

---

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

---

*fill*

---

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

---

*from\_list*

---

---

*mprint*

---

---

*validate*

---

## applies

OnlyConstraint.**applies** (index: Any) → bool

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** index –

**Returns** applies

**Return type** bool

## fill

OnlyConstraint.**fill** (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- model – A glotaran model.

- parameter (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

**classmethod** OnlyConstraint.**from\_dict** (values: dict) → cls

## from\_list

**classmethod** OnlyConstraint.**from\_list** (values: list) → cls

## mprint

OnlyConstraint.**mprint** (parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str

## validate

OnlyConstraint.**validate** (model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]

## Methods Documentation

**applies** (index: Any) → bool

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** index –

**Returns** applies

**Return type** bool

## property compartment

**fill** (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- model – A glotaran model.

- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
property interval
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
       None) → str
property type
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## SpectralConstraint

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.SpectralConstraint
Bases: object
```

A compartment constraint is applied on one compartment on one or many intervals on the estimated axis type.

There are three types: zero, equal and equal area. See the documentation of the respective classes for details.

### Methods Summary

---

```
add_type
```

---

#### add\_type

```
classmethod SpectralConstraint.add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type:
                                         type)
```

### Methods Documentation

```
classmethod add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type: type)
```

## ZeroConstraint

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.ZeroConstraint
Bases: object
```

A zero constraint sets the calculated matrix row of a compartment to 0 in the given intervals.

## Attributes Summary

---

*compartment*

---

*interval*

---

*type*

---

### **compartment**

`ZeroConstraint.compartment`

### **interval**

`ZeroConstraint.interval`

### **type**

`ZeroConstraint.type`

## Methods Summary

---

*applies* Returns true if the indexx is in one of the intervals.

---

*fill* Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

*from\_list*

---

*mprint*

---

*validate*

---

## applies

```
ZeroConstraint.applies(index: Any) → bool
```

Returns true if the indexx is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** `index` –

**Returns** `applies`

**Return type** `bool`

## fill

```
ZeroConstraint.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

```
classmethod ZeroConstraint.from_dict(values: dict) → cls
```

## from\_list

```
classmethod ZeroConstraint.from_list(values: list) → cls
```

## mprint

```
ZeroConstraint.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
```

## validate

```
ZeroConstraint.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## Methods Documentation

**applies** (index: Any) → bool

Returns true if the indexx is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** `index` –

**Returns** `applies`

**Return type** `bool`

## property compartment

```
fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

`classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls`

`classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls`

`property interval`

`mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

`property type`

`validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]`

## spectral\_irf

### Classes

#### Summary

---

`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact`

---

`IrfSpectralGaussian`

---

`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian`

Represents a gaussian IRF.

---

#### IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact

`class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact`  
Bases: `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian`

#### Attributes Summary

---

`backsweep`

---

`backsweep_period`

---

`center`

---

`center_dispersion`

---

`coherent_artifact_order`

---

`coherent_artifact_width`

---

`dispersion_center`

---

`label`

---

continues on next page

Table 82 – continued from previous page

---

*model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber*

---

*normalize*

---

*scale*

---

*type*

---

*width*

---

*width\_dispersion*

---

**backsweep****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.backsweep****backsweep\_period****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.backsweep\_period****center****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.center****center\_dispersion****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.center\_dispersion****coherent\_artifact\_order****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.coherent\_artifact\_order****coherent\_artifact\_width****IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.coherent\_artifact\_width**

### dispersion\_center

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.dispersion_center
```

### label

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.label
```

### model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.model_dispersion_with_wavenumber
```

### normalize

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.normalize
```

### scale

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.scale
```

### type

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.type
```

### width

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.width
```

### width\_dispersion

```
IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.width_dispersion
```

## Methods Summary

---

```
calculate
```

---

```
calculate_coherent_artifact
```

---

```
calculate_dispersion
```

---

```
clp_labels
```

---

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Table 83 – continued from previous page

<code>fill</code>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<code>from_dict</code>	
<code>from_list</code>	
<code>mprint</code>	
<code>parameter</code>	
<code>validate</code>	

**calculate**`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.calculate(index, axis)`**calculate\_coherent\_artifact**`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.calculate_coherent_artifact(axis)`**calculate\_dispersion**`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.calculate_dispersion(axis)`**clp\_labels**`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.clp_labels()`**fill**`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

`from_dict`

`classmethod IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.from_dict (values: dict) → cls`

`from_list`

`classmethod IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.from_list (values: list) → cls`

`mprint`

`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.mprint (parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

`parameter`

`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.parameter (index)`

`validate`

`IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact.validate (model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

`property backsweep`

`property backsweep_period`

`calculate (index, axis)`

`calculate_coherent_artifact (axis)`

`calculate_dispersion (axis)`

`property center`

`property center_dispersion`

`clp_labels ()`

`property coherent_artifact_order`

`property coherent_artifact_width`

`property dispersion_center`

`fill (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- `model` – A glotaran model.
- `parameter (ParameterGroup)` – The parameter group to fill from.

`classmethod from_dict (values: dict) → cls`

```
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
property label
property model_dispersion_with_wavenumber
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
       None) → str
property normalize
parameter(index)
property scale
property type
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
property width
property width_dispersion
```

## IrfSpectralGaussian

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian
    Bases:         glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.
                  IrfSpectralMultiGaussian
```

## Attributes Summary

*backsweep*

*backsweep\_period*

## *center*

### *center dispersion*

*dispersion\_center*

label

## *model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber*

*normalize*

*scale*

## *type*

*width*

width

**backsweep**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.backsweep
```

**backsweep\_period**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.backsweep_period
```

**center**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.center
```

**center\_dispersion**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.center_dispersion
```

**dispersion\_center**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.dispersion_center
```

**label**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.label
```

**model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.model_dispersion_with_wavenumber
```

**normalize**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.normalize
```

**scale**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.scale
```

**type**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.type
```

**width**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.width
```

**width\_dispersion**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.width_dispersion
```

**Methods Summary**

---

```
calculate
```

---

```
calculate_dispersion
```

---

```
fill
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

```
from_dict
```

---

```
from_list
```

---

```
mprint
```

---

```
parameter
```

---

```
validate
```

---

**calculate**

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.calculate(index, axis)
```

## calculate\_dispersion

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.calculate_dispersion(axis)
```

## fill

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

```
classmethod IrfSpectralGaussian.from_dict(values: dict) → cls
```

## from\_list

```
classmethod IrfSpectralGaussian.from_list(values: list) → cls
```

## mprint

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str
```

## parameter

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.parameter(index)
```

## validate

```
IrfSpectralGaussian.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## Methods Documentation

```
property backsweep
property backsweep_period
calculate(index, axis)
calculate_dispersion(axis)
property center
property center_dispersion
property dispersion_center
```

```
fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
    Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced
    by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

Parameters
    • model – A glotaran model.
    • parameter (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls

classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls

property label

property model_dispersion_with_wavenumber

mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
    None) → str

property normalize

parameter(index)

property scale

property type

validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]

property width

property width_dispersion
```

## IrfSpectralMultiGaussian

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian
    Bases: glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
```

Represents a gaussian IRF.

One width and one center is a single gauss.

One center and multiple widths is a multiple gaussian.

Multiple center and multiple widths is Double-, Triple-, etc. Gaussian.

### Parameters

- **label** – label of the irf
- **center** – one or more center of the irf as parameter indices
- **width** – one or more widths of the gaussian as parameter index
- **center\_dispersion** – polynomial coefficients for the dispersion of the center as list of parameter indices. None for no dispersion.
- **width\_dispersion** – polynomial coefficients for the dispersion of the width as parameter indices. None for no dispersion.

## Attributes Summary

---

`backsweep`

---

`backsweep_period`

---

`center`

---

`center_dispersion`

---

`dispersion_center`

---

`label`

---

`model_dispersion_with_wavenumber`

---

`normalize`

---

`scale`

---

`type`

---

`width`

---

`width_dispersion`

---

### **backsweep**

`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.backsweep`

### **backsweep\_period**

`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.backsweep_period`

### **center**

`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.center`

### **center\_dispersion**

`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.center_dispersion`

**dispersion\_center**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.dispersion_center
```

**label**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.label
```

**model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.model_dispersion_with_wavenumber
```

**normalize**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.normalize
```

**scale**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.scale
```

**type**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.type
```

**width**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.width
```

**width\_dispersion**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.width_dispersion
```

**Methods Summary**

---

*calculate*

---

*calculate\_dispersion*

---

*fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

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Table 87 – continued from previous page

<code>from_list</code>
<code>mprint</code>
<code>parameter</code>
<code>validate</code>

**calculate**`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.calculate(index, axis)`**calculate\_dispersion**`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.calculate_dispersion(axis)`**fill**`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict**`classmethod IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.from_dict(values: dict) → cls`**from\_list**`classmethod IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.from_list(values: list) → cls`**mprint**`IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

**parameter**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.parameter(index)
```

**validate**

```
IrfSpectralMultiGaussian.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) →  
list[str]
```

**Methods Documentation**

```
property backsweep
```

```
property backsweep_period
```

```
calculate(index, axis)
```

```
calculate_dispersion(axis)
```

```
property center
```

```
property center_dispersion
```

```
property dispersion_center
```

```
fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls
```

```
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
```

```
property label
```

```
property model_dispersion_with_wavenumber
```

```
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =  
None) → str
```

```
property normalize
```

```
parameter(index)
```

```
property scale
```

```
property type
```

```
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

```
property width
```

```
property width_dispersion
```

## spectral\_matrix

Glotaran Spectral Matrix

## spectral\_penalties

This package contains compartment constraint items.

### Classes

#### Summary

---

`EqualAreaPenalty`

An equal area constraint adds a the differenc of the sum of a compartments in the e matrix in one ore more intervals to the scaled sum of the e matrix of one or more target compartments to resid- ual.

---

#### EqualAreaPenalty

**class** `glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties.EqualAreaPenalty`  
Bases: `object`

An equal area constraint adds a the differenc of the sum of a compartments in the e matrix in one ore more intervals to the scaled sum of the e matrix of one or more target compartments to residual. The additional residual is scaled with the weight.

#### Attributes Summary

---

`parameter`

---

`source`

---

`source_intervals`

---

`target`

---

`target_intervals`

---

`weight`

---

**parameter**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.parameter
```

**source**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.source
```

**source\_intervals**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.source_intervals
```

**target**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.target
```

**target\_intervals**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.target_intervals
```

**weight**

```
EqualAreaPenalty.weight
```

**Methods Summary**

---

```
applies
```

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

---

```
fill
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

```
from_dict
```

---

```
from_list
```

---

```
mprint
```

---

```
validate
```

## applies

`EqualAreaPenalty.applies(index: Any) → bool`

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** `index` –

**Returns** `applies`

**Return type** `bool`

## fill

`EqualAreaPenalty.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

**classmethod** `EqualAreaPenalty.from_dict(values: dict) → cls`

## from\_list

**classmethod** `EqualAreaPenalty.from_list(values: list) → cls`

## mprint

`EqualAreaPenalty.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

## validate

`EqualAreaPenalty.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

`applies(index: Any) → bool`

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** `index` –

**Returns** `applies`

**Return type** `bool`

`fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
       None) → str
property parameter
property source
property source_intervals
property target
property target_intervals
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
property weight
```

## spectral\_relations

Glotaran Spectral Relation

### Functions

#### Summary

---

```
apply_spectral_relations
create_spectral_relation_matrix
retrieve_related_clps
```

---

## apply\_spectral\_relations

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.apply_spectral_relations(m  
K  
ne  
ic  
Sp  
tr  
M  
da  
st  
po  
ra  
e-  
te  
Pe  
ra  
e-  
te  
G  
cl  
lis  
m  
tr  
np  
in  
de  
fla  
tu  
pl  
np
```

### `create_spectral_relation_matrix`

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.create_spectral_relation_m
```

## retrieve\_related\_clps

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.retrieve_related_clps(model  
Ki-  
net-  
ic-  
Spec-  
trum-  
Model  
pa-  
ram-  
e-  
ters:  
Pa-  
ram-  
e-  
ter-  
Group  
clp_la  
dict[st  
list[str  
|  
list[lis  
clps:  
dict[st  
list[np  
data:  
dict[st  
xr.Dat  
→  
dict[st  
list[np
```

## Classes

### Summary

---

*SpectralRelation*

---

# SpectralRelation

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.SpectralRelation  
    Bases: object
```

## Attributes Summary

### *compartments*

## interval

### *parameter*

*target*

## compartment

## SpectralRelation.compartment

## interval

## SpectralRelation.interval

## parameter

## SpectralRelation.parameter

## target

SpectralRelation.target

## Methods Summary

<code>applies</code>	Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.
<code>fill</code>	Returns a copy of the <code>{cls._name}</code> instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<code>from_dict</code>	
<code>from_list</code>	

continues on next page

Table 94 – continued from previous page

---

`mprint`

---

`validate`

---

### applies

`SpectralRelation.applies(index: Any) → bool`

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

**Parameters** `index` –

**Returns** `applies`

**Return type** `bool`

### fill

`SpectralRelation.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

### from\_dict

**classmethod** `SpectralRelation.from_dict(values: dict) → cls`

### from\_list

**classmethod** `SpectralRelation.from_list(values: list) → cls`

### mprint

`SpectralRelation.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

### validate

`SpectralRelation.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

**applies** (*index: Any*) → *bool*

Returns true if the index is in one of the intervals.

Parameters **index** –

Returns **applies**

Return type *bool*

**property compartment**

**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → *cls*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (*ParameterGroup*) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → *cls*

**classmethod from\_list** (*values: list*) → *cls*

**property interval**

**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → *str*

**property parameter**

**property target**

**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → *list[str]*

## spectral\_shape

This package contains the spectral shape item.

## Classes

### Summary

<i>SpectralShape</i>	Base class for spectral shapes
<i>SpectralShapeGaussian</i>	A gaussian spectral shape
<i>SpectralShapeOne</i>	A gaussian spectral shape
<i>SpectralShapeZero</i>	A gaussian spectral shape

## SpectralShape

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShape
Bases: object
```

Base class for spectral shapes

### Methods Summary

---

*add\_type*

---

#### `add_type`

```
classmethod SpectralShape.add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type: type)
```

### Methods Documentation

```
classmethod add_type(type_name: str, attribute_type: type)
```

## SpectralShapeGaussian

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeGaussian
Bases: object
```

A gaussian spectral shape

### Attributes Summary

---

*amplitude*

---

*label*

---

*location*

---

*type*

---

*width*

---

**amplitude**

```
SpectralShapeGaussian.amplitude
```

**label**

```
SpectralShapeGaussian.label
```

**location**

```
SpectralShapeGaussian.location
```

**type**

```
SpectralShapeGaussian.type
```

**width**

```
SpectralShapeGaussian.width
```

**Methods Summary**

<i>calculate</i>	calculate calculates the shape.
<i>fill</i>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<i>from_dict</i>	
<i>from_list</i>	
<i>mprint</i>	
<i>validate</i>	

## calculate

SpectralShapeGaussian.**calculate** (axis: `numpy.ndarray`) → `numpy.ndarray`  
calculate calculates the shape.

**Parameters** `axis` (`np.ndarray`) – The axes to calculate the shape on.

**Returns** `shape`

**Return type** `numpy.ndarray`

## fill

SpectralShapeGaussian.**fill** (model: `Model`, parameters: `ParameterGroup`) → `cls`  
Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

**classmethod** SpectralShapeGaussian.**from\_dict** (values: `dict`) → `cls`

## from\_list

**classmethod** SpectralShapeGaussian.**from\_list** (values: `list`) → `cls`

## mprint

SpectralShapeGaussian.**mprint** (parameters: `ParameterGroup` = `None`, initial\_parameters: `ParameterGroup` = `None`) → `str`

## validate

SpectralShapeGaussian.**validate** (model: `Model`, parameters=`None`) → `list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

### property amplitude

**calculate** (axis: `numpy.ndarray`) → `numpy.ndarray`

calculate calculates the shape.

**Parameters** `axis` (`np.ndarray`) – The axes to calculate the shape on.

**Returns** `shape`

**Return type** `numpy.ndarray`

**fill** (model: `Model`, parameters: `ParameterGroup`) → `cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.

- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

```
classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls
classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls
property label
property location
mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
       None) → str
property type
validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
property width
```

## SpectralShapeOne

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeOne
Bases: object
A gaussian spectral shape
```

### Attributes Summary

---

`label`

---

`type`

---

#### `label`

`SpectralShapeOne.label`

#### `type`

`SpectralShapeOne.type`

### Methods Summary

<code>calculate</code>	calculate calculates the shape.
<code>fill</code>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

`from_dict`

---

`from_list`

---

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Table 100 – continued from previous page

---

`mprint`

---

`validate`

---

### calculate

SpectralShapeOne.**calculate**(axis: *numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*  
calculate calculates the shape.

**Parameters** `axis` (*np.ndarray*) – The axes to calculate the shape on.

**Returns** `shape`

**Return type** *numpy.ndarray*

### fill

SpectralShapeOne.**fill**(model: *Model*, parameters: *ParameterGroup*) → *cls*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.
- `parameter` (*ParameterGroup*) – The parameter group to fill from.

### from\_dict

**classmethod** SpectralShapeOne.**from\_dict**(values: *dict*) → *cls*

### from\_list

**classmethod** SpectralShapeOne.**from\_list**(values: *list*) → *cls*

### mprint

SpectralShapeOne.**mprint**(parameters: *ParameterGroup* = *None*, initial\_parameters: *ParameterGroup* = *None*) → *str*

### validate

SpectralShapeOne.**validate**(model: *Model*, parameters=*None*) → *list[str]*

## Methods Documentation

```
calculate(axis: numpy.ndarray) → numpy.ndarray
    calculate calculates the shape.
        Parameters axis (np.ndarray) – The axes to calculate the shape on.
        Returns shape
        Return type numpy.ndarray

fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
    Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced
    by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
        Parameters
            • model – A glotaran model.
            • parameter (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

classmethod from_dict(values: dict) → cls

classmethod from_list(values: list) → cls

property label

mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup =
None) → str

property type

validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]
```

## SpectralShapeZero

```
class glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeZero
Bases: object
A gaussian spectral shape
```

### Attributes Summary

---

*label*

---

*type*

---

**label**

`SpectralShapeZero.label`

## type

SpectralShapeZero.type

## Methods Summary

<code>calculate</code>	calculate calculates the shape.
<code>fill</code>	Returns a copy of the {cls._name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.
<code>from_dict</code>	
<code>from_list</code>	
<code>mprint</code>	
<code>validate</code>	

### calculate

SpectralShapeZero.calculate(axis: numpy.ndarray) → numpy.ndarray

calculate calculates the shape.

Only works after calling calling ‘fill’.

**Parameters** `axis` (`np.ndarray`) – The axies to calculate the shape on.

**Returns** `shape`

**Return type** `numpy.ndarray`

### fill

SpectralShapeZero.fill(model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- `model` – A glotaran model.
- `parameter` (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

### from\_dict

**classmethod** SpectralShapeZero.from\_dict(values: dict) → cls

**from\_list****classmethod** SpectralShapeZero.**from\_list** (*values: list*) → *cls***mprint**SpectralShapeZero.**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → *str***validate**SpectralShapeZero.**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → *list[str]***Methods Documentation****calculate** (*axis: numpy.ndarray*) → *numpy.ndarray*

calculate calculates the shape.

Only works after calling calling ‘fill’.

**Parameters** **axis** (*np.ndarray*) – The axes to calculate the shape on.**Returns** **shape****Return type** *numpy.ndarray***fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → *cls*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

**Parameters**

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (*ParameterGroup*) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → *cls***classmethod from\_list** (*values: list*) → *cls***property label****mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → *str***property type****validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → *list[str]*

## 12.1.3 cli

### Modules

---

*glotaran.cli.commands*

---

*glotaran.cli.main*

---

## commands

## Modules

## *glotaran.cli.commands.explore*

## *glotaran.cli.commands.export*

## `glotaran.cli.commands.optimize`

## `glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist`

## *glotaran.cli.commands.print*

## *glotaran.cli.commands.util*

## *glotaran.cli.commands.validate*

explore

## Functions

## Summary

## export

Exports data from netCDF4 to ascii.

## export

```
glotaran.cli.commands.explore.export(filename: str, select, out: str, name: str)
```

Exports data from netCDF4 to ascii.

## export

## optimize

## Functions

## Summary

---

### *optimize\_cmd*

Optimizes a model.

## optimize\_cmd

```
glotaran.cli.commands.optimize.optimize_cmd(dataformat: str, data: List[str],  
                                             out: str, nfev: int, nnls: bool,  
                                             yes: bool, parameters_file: str,  
                                             model_file: str, scheme_file: str)
```

Optimizes a model. e.g.: glotaran optimize –

## pluginlist

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>plugin_list_cmd</code>	Prints a list of installed plugins.
------------------------------	-------------------------------------

---

#### plugin\_list\_cmd

```
glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist.plugin_list_cmd()  
Prints a list of installed plugins.
```

## print

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>print_cmd</code>	Parses scheme, a model or a parameter file and prints the result as a Markdown formatted string.
------------------------	--

---

#### print\_cmd

```
glotaran.cli.commands.print.print_cmd(parameters_file: str, model_file: str,  
                                         scheme_file: str)  
Parses scheme, a model or a parameter file and prints the result as a Markdown formatted string.
```

## util

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>load_dataset_file</code>
--------------------------------

---

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Table 109 – continued from previous page

---

`load_model_file`

---

`load_parameter_file`

---

`load_scheme_file`

---

`select_data`

---

`select_name`

---

`signature_analysis`

---

`write_data`

---

## `load_dataset_file`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.load_dataset_file(filename, fmt=None, verbose=False)
```

## `load_model_file`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.load_model_file(filename, verbose=False)
```

## `load_parameter_file`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.load_parameter_file(filename, fmt=None, verbose=False)
```

## `load_scheme_file`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.load_scheme_file(filename, verbose=False)
```

## `select_data`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.select_data(data, dim, selection)
```

## `select_name`

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.select_name(filename, dataset)
```

## signature\_analysis

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.signature_analysis(cmd)
```

## write\_data

```
glotaran.cli.commands.util.write_data(data, out)
```

## Classes

### Summary

---

*ValOrRangeOrList*

---

### ValOrRangeOrList

```
class glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList
Bases: click.types.ParamType
```

#### Attributes Summary

---

<i>envvar_list_splitter</i>	if a list of this type is expected and the value is pulled from a string environment variable, this is what splits it up.
-----------------------------	---

---

<i>is_composite</i>	
---------------------	--

---

<i>name</i>	the descriptive name of this type
-------------	-----------------------------------

---

#### envvar\_list\_splitter

```
ValOrRangeOrList.envvar_list_splitter = None
```

if a list of this type is expected and the value is pulled from a string environment variable, this is what splits it up. *None* means any whitespace. For all parameters the general rule is that whitespace splits them up. The exception are paths and files which are split by `os.path.pathsep` by default (“`:`” on Unix and “`;`” on Windows).

### is\_composite

```
ValOrRangeOrList.is_composite = False
```

### name

```
ValOrRangeOrList.name = 'number or range or list'  
the descriptive name of this type
```

## Methods Summary

<code>convert</code>	Converts the value.
<code>fail</code>	Helper method to fail with an invalid value message.
<code>get metavar</code>	Returns the metavar default for this param if it provides one.
<code>get_missing_message</code>	Optionally might return extra information about a missing parameter.
<code>split_envvar_value</code>	Given a value from an environment variable this splits it up into small chunks depending on the defined envvar list splitter.

### convert

```
ValOrRangeOrList.convert(value, param, ctx)
```

Converts the value. This is not invoked for values that are *None* (the missing value).

### fail

```
ValOrRangeOrList.fail(message, param=None, ctx=None)
```

Helper method to fail with an invalid value message.

### get metavar

```
ValOrRangeOrList.get_metavar(param)
```

Returns the metavar default for this param if it provides one.

### get\_missing\_message

```
ValOrRangeOrList.get_missing_message(param)
```

Optionally might return extra information about a missing parameter.

New in version 2.0.

## split\_envvar\_value

`ValOrRangeOrList.split_envvar_value(rv)`

Given a value from an environment variable this splits it up into small chunks depending on the defined envvar list splitter.

If the splitter is set to *None*, which means that whitespace splits, then leading and trailing whitespace is ignored. Otherwise, leading and trailing splitters usually lead to empty items being included.

## Methods Documentation

**convert** (*value, param, ctx*)

Converts the value. This is not invoked for values that are *None* (the missing value).

**envvar\_list\_splitter = None**

if a list of this type is expected and the value is pulled from a string environment variable, this is what splits it up. *None* means any whitespace. For all parameters the general rule is that whitespace splits them up. The exception are paths and files which are split by `os.path.pathsep` by default (“`:`” on Unix and “`;`” on Windows).

**fail** (*message, param=None, ctx=None*)

Helper method to fail with an invalid value message.

**get metavar** (*param*)

Returns the metavar default for this param if it provides one.

**get\_missing\_message** (*param*)

Optionally might return extra information about a missing parameter.

New in version 2.0.

**is\_composite = False**

**name = 'number or range or list'**

the descriptive name of this type

**split\_envvar\_value** (*rv*)

Given a value from an environment variable this splits it up into small chunks depending on the defined envvar list splitter.

If the splitter is set to *None*, which means that whitespace splits, then leading and trailing whitespace is ignored. Otherwise, leading and trailing splitters usually lead to empty items being included.

## validate

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`validate_cmd`

Validates a model file and optionally a parameter file.

---

## validate\_cmd

```
glotaran.cli.commands.validate.validate_cmd(parameters_file: str, model_file:  
str, scheme_file: str)
```

Validates a model file and optionally a parameter file.

## main

### Classes

#### Summary

---

*Cli*

---

#### Cli

```
class glotaran.cli.main.Cli(*args, **kwargs)  
    Bases: click.core.Group
```

#### Attributes Summary

<i>allow_extra_args</i>	the default for the Context. allow_extra_args flag.
<i>allow_interspersed_args</i>	the default for the Context. allow_interspersed_args flag.
<i>ignore_unknown_options</i>	the default for the Context. ignore_unknown_options flag.

---

#### allow\_extra\_args

```
Cli.allow_extra_args = True  
the default for the Context.allow_extra_args flag.
```

**allow\_interspersed\_args**

```
Cli.allow_interspersed_args = False
the default for the Context.allow_interspersed_args flag.
```

**ignore\_unknown\_options**

```
Cli.ignore_unknown_options = False
the default for the Context.ignore_unknown_options flag.
```

**Methods Summary**

<code>add_command</code>	Registers another Command with this group.
<code>collect_usage_pieces</code>	Returns all the pieces that go into the usage line and returns it as a list of strings.
<code>command</code>	Behaves the same as <code>click.Group.command()</code> except capture a priority for listing command names in help.
<code>format_commands</code>	Extra format methods for multi methods that adds all the commands after the options.
<code>format_epilog</code>	Writes the epilog into the formatter if it exists.
<code>format_help</code>	Writes the help into the formatter if it exists.
<code>format_help_text</code>	Writes the help text to the formatter if it exists.
<code>format_options</code>	Writes all the options into the formatter if they exist.
<code>format_usage</code>	Writes the usage line into the formatter.
<code>get_command</code>	Given a context and a command name, this returns a Command object if it exists or returns <code>None</code> .
<code>get_help</code>	Formats the help into a string and returns it.
<code>get_help_option</code>	Returns the help option object.
<code>get_help_option_names</code>	Returns the names for the help option.
<code>get_params</code>	
<code>get_short_help_str</code>	Gets short help for the command or makes it by shortening the long help string.
<code>get_usage</code>	Formats the usage line into a string and returns it.
<code>group</code>	A shortcut decorator for declaring and attaching a group to the group.
<code>invoke</code>	Given a context, this invokes the attached callback (if it exists) in the right way.
<code>list_commands</code>	Returns a list of subcommand names in the order they should appear.
<code>list_commands_for_help</code>	reorder the list of commands when listing the help
<code>main</code>	This is the way to invoke a script with all the bells and whistles as a command line application.

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Table 116 – continued from previous page

<code>make_context</code>	This function when given an info name and arguments will kick off the parsing and create a new Context.
<code>make_parser</code>	Creates the underlying option parser for this command.
<code>parse_args</code>	Given a context and a list of arguments this creates the parser and parses the arguments, then modifies the context as necessary.
<code>resolve_command</code>	
<code>resultcallback</code>	Adds a result callback to the chain command.

### **add\_command**

`Cli.add_command(cmd, name=None)`

Registers another Command with this group. If the name is not provided, the name of the command is used.

### **collect\_usage\_pieces**

`Cli.collect_usage_pieces(ctx)`

Returns all the pieces that go into the usage line and returns it as a list of strings.

### **command**

`Cli.command(*args, **kwargs)`

Behaves the same as `click.Group.command()` except capture a priority for listing command names in help.

### **format\_commands**

`Cli.format_commands(ctx, formatter)`

Extra format methods for multi methods that adds all the commands after the options.

### **format\_epilog**

`Cli.format_epilog(ctx, formatter)`

Writes the epilog into the formatter if it exists.

## format\_help

`cli.format_help(ctx, formatter)`

Writes the help into the formatter if it exists.

This is a low-level method called by `get_help()`.

This calls the following methods:

- `format_usage()`
- `format_help_text()`
- `format_options()`
- `format_epilog()`

## format\_help\_text

`cli.format_help_text(ctx, formatter)`

Writes the help text to the formatter if it exists.

## format\_options

`cli.format_options(ctx, formatter)`

Writes all the options into the formatter if they exist.

## format\_usage

`cli.format_usage(ctx, formatter)`

Writes the usage line into the formatter.

This is a low-level method called by `get_usage()`.

## get\_command

`cli.get_command(ctx, cmd_name)`

Given a context and a command name, this returns a `Command` object if it exists or returns `None`.

## get\_help

`cli.get_help(ctx)`

Formats the help into a string and returns it.

Calls `format_help()` internally.

### get\_help\_option

```
Cli.get_help_option(ctx)
```

Returns the help option object.

### get\_help\_option\_names

```
Cli.get_help_option_names(ctx)
```

Returns the names for the help option.

### get\_params

```
Cli.get_params(ctx)
```

### get\_short\_help\_str

```
Cli.get_short_help_str(limit=45)
```

Gets short help for the command or makes it by shortening the long help string.

### get\_usage

```
Cli.get_usage(ctx)
```

Formats the usage line into a string and returns it.  
Calls `format_usage()` internally.

### group

```
Cli.group(*args, **kwargs)
```

A shortcut decorator for declaring and attaching a group to the group. This takes the same arguments as `group()` but immediately registers the created command with this instance by calling into `add_command()`.

### invoke

```
Cli.invoke(ctx)
```

Given a context, this invokes the attached callback (if it exists) in the right way.

## list\_commands

`Cli.list_commands(ctx)`

Returns a list of subcommand names in the order they should appear.

## list\_commands\_for\_help

`Cli.list_commands_for_help(ctx)`

reorder the list of commands when listing the help

## main

`Cli.main(args=None, prog_name=None, complete_var=None, standalone_mode=True, **extra)`

This is the way to invoke a script with all the bells and whistles as a command line application. This will always terminate the application after a call. If this is not wanted, `SystemExit` needs to be caught.

This method is also available by directly calling the instance of a `Command`.

New in version 3.0: Added the `standalone_mode` flag to control the standalone mode.

### Parameters

- **args** – the arguments that should be used for parsing. If not provided, `sys.argv[1:]` is used.
- **prog\_name** – the program name that should be used. By default the program name is constructed by taking the file name from `sys.argv[0]`.
- **complete\_var** – the environment variable that controls the bash completion support. The default is "`_<prog_name>_COMPLETE`" with `prog_name` in uppercase.
- **standalone\_mode** – the default behavior is to invoke the script in standalone mode. Click will then handle exceptions and convert them into error messages and the function will never return but shut down the interpreter. If this is set to `False` they will be propagated to the caller and the return value of `invoke()`.
- **extra** – extra keyword arguments are forwarded to the context constructor. See `Context` for more information.

## make\_context

`Cli.make_context(info_name, args, parent=None, **extra)`

This function when given an info name and arguments will kick off the parsing and create a new `Context`. It does not invoke the actual command callback though.

### Parameters

- **info\_name** – the info name for this invocation. Generally this is the most descriptive name for the script or command. For the toplevel script it's usually the name of the script, for commands below it it's the name of the script.
- **args** – the arguments to parse as list of strings.
- **parent** – the parent context if available.
- **extra** – extra keyword arguments forwarded to the context constructor.

### make\_parser

`Cli.make_parser(ctx)`

Creates the underlying option parser for this command.

### parse\_args

`Cli.parse_args(ctx, args)`

Given a context and a list of arguments this creates the parser and parses the arguments, then modifies the context as necessary. This is automatically invoked by `make_context()`.

### resolve\_command

`Cli.resolve_command(ctx, args)`

### resultcallback

`Cli.resultcallback(replace=False)`

Adds a result callback to the chain command. By default if a result callback is already registered this will chain them but this can be disabled with the `replace` parameter. The result callback is invoked with the return value of the subcommand (or the list of return values from all subcommands if chaining is enabled) as well as the parameters as they would be passed to the main callback.

Example:

```
@click.group()
@click.option('-i', '--input', default=23)
def cli(input):
    return 42

@cli.resultcallback()
def process_result(result, input):
    return result + input
```

New in version 3.0.

**Parameters** `replace` – if set to `True` an already existing result callback will be removed.

## Methods Documentation

### add\_command(cmd, name=None)

Registers another Command with this group. If the name is not provided, the name of the command is used.

### allow\_extra\_args = True

the default for the Context.allow\_extra\_args flag.

### allow\_interspersed\_args = False

the default for the Context.allow\_interspersed\_args flag.

**callback**

the callback to execute when the command fires. This might be *None* in which case nothing happens.

**collect\_usage\_pieces (ctx)**

Returns all the pieces that go into the usage line and returns it as a list of strings.

**command (\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Behaves the same as *click.Group.command()* except capture a priority for listing command names in help.

**commands**

the registered subcommands by their exported names.

**context\_settings**

an optional dictionary with defaults passed to the context.

**format\_commands (ctx, formatter)**

Extra format methods for multi methods that adds all the commands after the options.

**format\_epilog (ctx, formatter)**

Writes the epilog into the formatter if it exists.

**format\_help (ctx, formatter)**

Writes the help into the formatter if it exists.

This is a low-level method called by [get\\_help \(\)](#).

This calls the following methods:

- [format\\_usage \(\)](#)
- [format\\_help\\_text \(\)](#)
- [format\\_options \(\)](#)
- [format\\_epilog \(\)](#)

**format\_help\_text (ctx, formatter)**

Writes the help text to the formatter if it exists.

**format\_options (ctx, formatter)**

Writes all the options into the formatter if they exist.

**format\_usage (ctx, formatter)**

Writes the usage line into the formatter.

This is a low-level method called by [get\\_usage \(\)](#).

**get\_command (ctx, cmd\_name)**

Given a context and a command name, this returns a `Command` object if it exists or returns *None*.

**get\_help (ctx)**

Formats the help into a string and returns it.

Calls [format\\_help \(\)](#) internally.

**get\_help\_option (ctx)**

Returns the help option object.

**get\_help\_option\_names (ctx)**

Returns the names for the help option.

**get\_params (ctx)****get\_short\_help\_str (limit=45)**

Gets short help for the command or makes it by shortening the long help string.

**get\_usage (ctx)**

Formats the usage line into a string and returns it.

Calls `format_usage ()` internally.

**group (\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

A shortcut decorator for declaring and attaching a group to the group. This takes the same arguments as `group ()` but immediately registers the created command with this instance by calling into `add_command ()`.

**ignore\_unknown\_options = False**

the default for the `Context.ignore_unknown_options` flag.

**invoke (ctx)**

Given a context, this invokes the attached callback (if it exists) in the right way.

**list\_commands (ctx)**

Returns a list of subcommand names in the order they should appear.

**list\_commands\_for\_help (ctx)**

reorder the list of commands when listing the help

**main (args=None, prog\_name=None, complete\_var=None, standalone\_mode=True, \*\*extra)**

This is the way to invoke a script with all the bells and whistles as a command line application. This will always terminate the application after a call. If this is not wanted, `SystemExit` needs to be caught.

This method is also available by directly calling the instance of a `Command`.

New in version 3.0: Added the `standalone_mode` flag to control the standalone mode.

**Parameters**

- **args** – the arguments that should be used for parsing. If not provided, `sys.argv[1:]` is used.
- **prog\_name** – the program name that should be used. By default the program name is constructed by taking the file name from `sys.argv[0]`.
- **complete\_var** – the environment variable that controls the bash completion support. The default is "`_<prog_name>_COMPLETE`" with `prog_name` in uppercase.
- **standalone\_mode** – the default behavior is to invoke the script in standalone mode. Click will then handle exceptions and convert them into error messages and the function will never return but shut down the interpreter. If this is set to `False` they will be propagated to the caller and the return value of `invoke ()`.
- **extra** – extra keyword arguments are forwarded to the context constructor. See `Context` for more information.

**make\_context (info\_name, args, parent=None, \*\*extra)**

This function when given an info name and arguments will kick off the parsing and create a new `Context`. It does not invoke the actual command callback though.

**Parameters**

- **info\_name** – the info name for this invocation. Generally this is the most descriptive name for the script or command. For the toplevel script it's usually the name of the script, for commands below it it's the name of the script.
- **args** – the arguments to parse as list of strings.
- **parent** – the parent context if available.
- **extra** – extra keyword arguments forwarded to the context constructor.

**make\_parser (ctx)**

Creates the underlying option parser for this command.

**name**

the name the command thinks it has. Upon registering a command on a Group the group will default the command name with this information. You should instead use the Context's `info_name` attribute.

**params**

the list of parameters for this command in the order they should show up in the help page and execute. Eager parameters will automatically be handled before non eager ones.

**parse\_args (ctx, args)**

Given a context and a list of arguments this creates the parser and parses the arguments, then modifies the context as necessary. This is automatically invoked by `make_context()`.

**resolve\_command (ctx, args)****result\_callback**

The result callback that is stored. This can be set or overridden with the `resultcallback()` decorator.

**resultcallback (replace=False)**

Adds a result callback to the chain command. By default if a result callback is already registered this will chain them but this can be disabled with the `replace` parameter. The result callback is invoked with the return value of the subcommand (or the list of return values from all subcommands if chaining is enabled) as well as the parameters as they would be passed to the main callback.

Example:

```
@click.group()
@click.option('-i', '--input', default=23)
def cli(input):
    return 42

@cli.resultcallback()
def process_result(result, input):
    return result + input
```

New in version 3.0.

**Parameters** `replace` – if set to `True` an already existing result callback will be removed.

## 12.1.4 examples

### Modules

---

`glotaran.examples.sequential`

---

## sequential

### 12.1.5 io

Functions for data IO

## Modules

---

`glotaran.io.prepare_dataset`

---

`glotaran.io.reader`

---

## prepare\_dataset

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>prepare_time_trace_dataset</code>	Prepares a time trace for global analysis.
---	--

---

#### prepare\_time\_trace\_dataset

```
glotaran.io.prepare_dataset.prepare_time_trace_dataset(dataset:  
    Union[xarray.core.dataarray.DataArray,  
          xar-  
          ray.core.dataset.Dataset],  
    weight:      Op-  
    tional[numpy.ndarray]  
    = None, irf:  Op-  
    tional[Union[numpy.ndarray,  
              xar-  
              ray.core.dataarray.DataArray]]  
    = None) → xar-  
    ray.core.dataset.Dataset
```

Prepares a time trace for global analysis.

#### Parameters

- **dataset** – The dataset.
- **weight** – A weight for the dataset.
- **irf** – An IRF for the dataset.

## reader

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`file_reader`

---

`read_data_file`

---

#### `file_reader`

`glotaran.io.reader.file_reader(extension: Optional[str] = None, name: Optional[str] = None)`

#### `read_data_file`

`glotaran.io.reader.read_data_file(filename: str, fmt: Optional[str] = None) → xarray.core.dataset.Dataset`

## Classes

#### Summary

---

`Reader`

---

#### `Reader`

`class glotaran.io.reader.Reader(extension, name, reader)`  
Bases: `object`

#### Methods Summary

---

## Methods Documentation

### 12.1.6 model

#### Glotaran Model Package

This package contains the Glotaran's base model object, the model decorators and common model items.

#### Modules

<code>glotaran.model.attribute</code>	The model attribute decorator.
<code>glotaran.model.base_model</code>	A base class for global analysis models.
<code>glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor</code>	The DatasetDescriptor class.
<code>glotaran.model.decorator</code>	The model decorator.
<code>glotaran.model.property</code>	The model property class.
<code>glotaran.model.util</code>	Helper functions.
<code>glotaran.model.weight</code>	The Weight property class.

#### attribute

The model attribute decorator.

#### Functions

##### Summary

<code>model_attribute</code>	The <code>@model_attribute</code> decorator adds the given properties to the class.
<code>model_attribute_typed</code>	The <code>model_attribute_typed</code> decorator adds attributes to the class to enable the glotaran model parser to infer the correct class for an item when there are multiple variants.

##### model\_attribute

```
glotaran.model.attribute.model_attribute(properties: Any | dict[str, dict[str, Any]] = {}, has_type: bool = False, no_label: bool = False) → Callable
```

The `@model_attribute` decorator adds the given properties to the class. Further it adds classmethods for deserialization, validation and printing.

By default, a `label` property is added.

The `properties` dictionary contains the name of the properties as keys. The values must be either a `type` or dictionary with the following values:

- `type`: a `type` (required)
- `doc`: a string for documentation (optional)
- `default`: a default value (optional)

- `allow_none`: if *True*, the property can be set to None (optional)

Classes with the `model_attribute` decorator intended to be used in glotaran models.

#### Parameters

- `properties` – A dictionary of property names and options.
- `has_type` – If true, a type property will be added. Used for model attributes, which can have more than one type.
- `no_label` – If true no label property will be added.

### `model_attribute_typed`

```
glotaran.model.attribute.model_attribute_typed(types: dict[str, Any],  
                                              no_label=False)
```

The `model_attribute_typed` decorator adds attributes to the class to enable the glotaran model parser to infer the correct class for an item when there are multiple variants.

#### Parameters

- `types` – A dictionary of types and options.
- `no_label` – If *True* no label property will be added.

### `base_model`

A base class for global analysis models.

## Classes

### Summary

---

<code>Model</code>	A base class for global analysis models.
--------------------	--

---

### `Model`

```
class glotaran.model.base_model.Model  
Bases: object
```

A base class for global analysis models.

### Attributes Summary

---

`index_dependent_matrix`

---

<code>model_type</code>	The type of the model as human readable string.
-------------------------	---

---

### index\_dependent\_matrix

`Model.index_dependent_matrix`

### model\_type

`Model.model_type`

The type of the model as human readable string.

## Methods Summary

<code>from_dict</code>	Creates a model from a dictionary.
<code>markdown</code>	Formats the model as Markdown string.
<code>problem_list</code>	Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.
<code>simulate</code>	Simulates the model.
<code>valid</code>	Returns <code>True</code> if the number problems in the model is 0, else <code>False</code>
<code>validate</code>	Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

### from\_dict

`classmethod Model.from_dict(model_dict_ref: dict) → glotaran.model.base_model.Model`

Creates a model from a dictionary.

**Parameters** `model_dict` – Dictionary containing the model.

### markdown

`Model.markdown(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None, initial_parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str`

Formats the model as Markdown string.

Parameters will be included if specified.

#### Parameters

- `parameter` – Parameter to include.
- `initial` – Initial values for the parameters.

## problem\_list

`Model.problem_list (parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → list[str]`  
Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.  
**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to validate.

## simulate

`Model.simulate (dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise_std_dev: float = 1.0, noise_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset`  
Simulates the model.

### Parameters

- `dataset` – Label of the dataset to simulate.
- `parameter` – The parameters for the simulation.
- `axes` – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- `clp` – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of `model.global_matrix` if provided.
- `noise` – If `True` noise is added to the simulated data.
- `noise_std_dev` – The standard deviation of the noise.
- `noise_seed` – Seed for the noise.

## valid

`Model.valid (parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool`  
Returns `True` if the number problems in the model is 0, else `False`  
**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to validate.

## validate

`Model.validate (parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str`  
Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.  
**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to validate.

## Methods Documentation

**classmethod** `from_dict (model_dict_ref: dict) → glotaran.model.base_model.Model`  
Creates a model from a dictionary.  
**Parameters** `model_dict` – Dictionary containing the model.

### property index\_dependent\_matrix

`markdown (parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None, initial_parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str`  
Formats the model as Markdown string.

Parameters will be included if specified.

### Parameters

- `parameter` – Parameter to include.

- **initial** – Initial values for the parameters.

**property model\_type**

The type of the model as human readable string.

**problem\_list**(parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → list[str]

Returns a list with all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**simulate**(dataset: str, parameters: ParameterGroup, axes: dict[str, np.ndarray] = None, clp: np.ndarray | xr.DataArray = None, noise: bool = False, noise\_std\_dev: float = 1.0, noise\_seed: int = None) → xr.Dataset

Simulates the model.

**Parameters**

- **dataset** – Label of the dataset to simulate.
- **parameter** – The parameters for the simulation.
- **axes** – A dictionary with axes for simulation.
- **clp** – Conditionally linear parameters. Used instead of *model.global\_matrix* if provided.
- **noise** – If *True* noise is added to the simulated data.
- **noise\_std\_dev** – The standard deviation of the noise.
- **noise\_seed** – Seed for the noise.

**valid**(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → bool

Returns *True* if the number problems in the model is 0, else *False*

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

**validate**(parameters: Optional[glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup] = None) → str

Returns a string listing all problems in the model and missing parameters if specified.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to validate.

## dataset\_descriptor

The DatasetDescriptor class.

### Classes

#### Summary

---

*DatasetDescriptor*

A *DatasetDescriptor* describes a dataset in terms of a glotaran model.

---

## DatasetDescriptor

```
class glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor  
Bases: object
```

A *DatasetDescriptor* describes a dataset in terms of a glotaran model. It contains references to model items which describe the physical model for a given dataset.

A general dataset descriptor assigns one or more megacomplexes and a scale parameter.

### Attributes Summary

---

`label`

---

`megacomplex`

---

`scale`

---

#### `label`

`DatasetDescriptor.label`

#### `megacomplex`

`DatasetDescriptor.megacomplex`

#### `scale`

`DatasetDescriptor.scale`

### Methods Summary

---

`fill`

---

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

`from_dict`

---

`from_list`

---

`mprint`

---

`validate`

---

## fill

DatasetDescriptor.**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** ([ParameterGroup](#)) – The parameter group to fill from.

## from\_dict

**classmethod** DatasetDescriptor.**from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → cls

## from\_list

**classmethod** DatasetDescriptor.**from\_list** (*values: list*) → cls

## mprint

DatasetDescriptor.**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → str

## validate

DatasetDescriptor.**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → list[str]

## Methods Documentation

**fill** (*model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup*) → cls

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** ([ParameterGroup](#)) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod** **from\_dict** (*values: dict*) → cls

**classmethod** **from\_list** (*values: list*) → cls

**property** **label**

**property** **megacomplex**

**mprint** (*parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial\_parameters: ParameterGroup = None*) → str

**property** **scale**

**validate** (*model: Model, parameters=None*) → list[str]

## decorator

The model decorator.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

*model*

---

The `@model` decorator is intended to be used on subclasses of `glotaran.model.Model`.

---

## model

```
glotaran.model.decorator.model(model_type: str, attributes: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None, dataset_type: Type[glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor] = <class 'glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor'>, megacomplex_type: Optional[Any] = None, matrix: Optional[Union[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor], xarray.core.dataset.Dataset], Tuple[List[str], numpy.ndarray]], Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor], xarray.core.dataset.Dataset, Any], Tuple[List[str], numpy.ndarray]]]] = None, global_matrix: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor], numpy.ndarray], Tuple[List[str], numpy.ndarray]]] = None, model_dimension: Optional[str] = None, global_dimension: Optional[str] = None, has_matrix_constraints_function: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model]], bool]] = None, constrain_matrix_function: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model], glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup, List[str], numpy.ndarray, float], Tuple[List[str], numpy.ndarray]]] = None, retrieve_clp_function: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model], glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup, Dict[str, Union[List[str], List[List[str]]]], Dict[str, Union[List[str], List[List[str]]]], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, xarray.core.dataset.Dataset], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]]]]] = None, has_additional_penalty_function: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model]], bool]] = None, additional_penalty_function: Optional[Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model], glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup, Dict[str, Union[List[str], List[List[str]]]], Dict[str, List[numpy.ndarray]], Dict[str, Union[numpy.ndarray, List[numpy.ndarray]]], Dict[str, xarray.core.dataset.Dataset], float, numpy.ndarray]]] = None, finalize_data_function: Optional[Callable[[glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem, Dict[str, xarray.core.dataset.Dataset]], None]]] = None, grouped: Union[bool, Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model]], bool]] = False, index_dependent: Union[bool, Callable[[Type[glotaran.model.base_model.Model]], bool]] = False) → Callable
```

The `@model` decorator is intended to be used on subclasses of `glotaran.model.Model`. It creates properties for the given attributes as well as functions to add access them. Also it adds the functions (e.g. for `matrix`) to the model ensures they are added wrapped in a correct way.

## Parameters

- **model\_type** (`str`) – Human readable string used by the parser to identify the correct model.
- **attributes** (`Dict[str, Any]`, *optional*) – A dictionary of attribute names and types. All types must be decorated with the `glotaran.model.model_attribute()` decorator, by default `None`.
- **dataset\_type** (`Type[DatasetDescriptor]`, *optional*) – A subclass of `DatasetDescriptor`, by default `DatasetDescriptor`
- **megacomplex\_type** (`Any`, *optional*) – A class for the model mega-complexes. The class must be decorated with the `glotaran.model.model_attribute()` decorator, by default `None`
- **matrix** (`Union[MatrixFunction, IndexDependentMatrixFunction]`, *optional*) – A function to calculate the matrix for the model, by default `None`
- **global\_matrix** (`GlobalMatrixFunction`, *optional*) – A function to calculate the global matrix for the model, by default `None`
- **model\_dimension** (`str`, *optional*) – The name of model matrix row dimension, by default `None`
- **global\_dimension** (`str`, *optional*) – The name of model global matrix row dimension, by default `None`
- **has\_matrix\_constraints\_function** (`Callable[[Type[Model]], bool]`, *optional*) – True if the model has a `constrain_matrix_function` set, by default `None`
- **constrain\_matrix\_function** (`ConstrainMatrixFunction`, *optional*) – A function to constrain the global matrix for the model, by default `None`
- **retrieve\_clp\_function** (`RetrieveClpFunction`, *optional*) – A function to retrieve the full clp from the reduced, by default `None`
- **has\_additional\_penalty\_function** (`Callable[[Type[Model]], bool]`, *optional*) – True if model has a `additional_penalty_function` set, by default `None`
- **additional\_penalty\_function** (`PenaltyFunction`, *optional*) – A function to calculate additional penalties when optimizing the model, by default `None`
- **finalize\_data\_function** (`FinalizeFunction`, *optional*) – A function to finalize data after optimization, by default `None`
- **grouped** (`Union[bool, Callable[[Type[Model]], bool]]`, *optional*) – True if model described a grouped problem, by default `False`
- **index\_dependent** (`Union[bool, Callable[[Type[Model]], bool]]`, *optional*) – True if model described a index dependent problem, by default `False`

**Returns** Returns a decorated model function

**Return type** Callable

**Raises**

- **ValueError** – If model implements meth:*has\_matrix\_constraints\_function* but not meth:*constrain\_matrix\_function* and meth:*retrieve\_clp\_function*
- **ValueError** – If model implements meth:*has\_additional\_penalty\_function* but not meth:*additional\_penalty\_function*

## property

The model property class.

## Classes

### Summary

---

*ModelProperty*

---

### ModelProperty

**class** glotaran.model.property.**ModelProperty**(*cls, name, prop\_type, doc, default, allow\_none*)

Bases: `property`

#### Attributes Summary

---

*allow\_none*

---

*fdel*

---

*fget*

---

*fset*

---

#### allow\_none

`ModelProperty.allow_none`

**fdel**

```
ModelProperty.fdel
```

**fget**

```
ModelProperty.fget
```

**fset**

```
ModelProperty.fset
```

**Methods Summary**

<i>deleter</i>	Descriptor to change the deleter on a property.
<i>fill</i>	
<i>getter</i>	Descriptor to change the getter on a property.
<i>setter</i>	Descriptor to change the setter on a property.
<i>validate</i>	

**deleter**

```
ModelProperty.deleter()
```

Descriptor to change the deleter on a property.

**fill**

```
ModelProperty.fill(value, model, parameter)
```

**getter**

```
ModelProperty.getter()
```

Descriptor to change the getter on a property.

**setter**

```
ModelProperty.setter()
```

Descriptor to change the setter on a property.

## validate

ModelProperty.validate (value, model, parameters=None) → List[str]

### Methods Documentation

**property allow\_none**

**deleter()**

Descriptor to change the deleter on a property.

**fdel**

**fget**

**fill (value, model, parameter)**

**fset**

**getter()**

Descriptor to change the getter on a property.

**setter()**

Descriptor to change the setter on a property.

**validate (value, model, parameters=None) → List[str]**

## util

Helper functions.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

<code>wrap_func_as_method</code>	A decorator to wrap a function as class method.
----------------------------------	---

---

#### `wrap_func_as_method`

```
glotaran.model.util.wrap_func_as_method(cls: Any, name: Optional[str] = None, annotations: Optional[str] = None, doc: Optional[str] = None) → Callable
```

A decorator to wrap a function as class method.

## Notes

Only for internal use.

### Parameters

- **cls** – The class in which the function will be wrapped.
- **name** – The name of method. If *None*, the original function’s name is used.
- **annotations** – The annotations of the method. If *None*, the original function’s annotations are used.
- **doc** – The documentation of the method. If *None*, the original function’s documentation is used.

## weight

The Weight property class.

## Classes

### Summary

---

<i>Weight</i>	The <i>Weight</i> class describes a value by which a dataset will scaled.
---------------	---

---

## Weight

**class** glotaran.model.weight.**Weight**  
Bases: `object`

The *Weight* class describes a value by which a dataset will scaled.

*global\_interval* and *model\_interval* are optional. The whole range of the dataset will be used if not set.

### Attributes Summary

---

*datasets*

---

*global\_interval*

---

*model\_interval*

---

*value*

---

## datasets

```
Weight.datasets
```

## global\_interval

```
Weight.global_interval
```

## model\_interval

```
Weight.model_interval
```

## value

```
Weight.value
```

## Methods Summary

---

*fill*

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

---

*from\_dict*

---

*from\_list*

---

*mprint*

---

*validate*

---

## fill

```
Weight.fill (model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup) → cls
```

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (ParameterGroup) – The parameter group to fill from.

**from\_dict**

**classmethod** `Weight.from_dict(values: dict) → cls`

**from\_list**

**classmethod** `Weight.from_list(values: list) → cls`

**mprint**

`Weight.mprint(parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None) → str`

**validate**

`Weight.validate(model: Model, parameters=None) → list[str]`

## Methods Documentation

**property datasets**

**fill** (`model: Model, parameters: ParameterGroup`) → `cls`

Returns a copy of the {cls.\_name} instance with all members which are Parameters are replaced by the value of the corresponding parameter in the parameter group.

### Parameters

- **model** – A glotaran model.
- **parameter** (`ParameterGroup`) – The parameter group to fill from.

**classmethod from\_dict** (`values: dict`) → `cls`

**classmethod from\_list** (`values: list`) → `cls`

**property global\_interval**

**property model\_interval**

**mprint** (`parameters: ParameterGroup = None, initial_parameters: ParameterGroup = None`) → `str`

**validate** (`model: Model, parameters=None`) → `list[str]`

**property value**

## 12.1.7 parameter

### Modules

---

<code>glotaran.parameter.parameter</code>	The parameter class.
<code>glotaran.parameter.parameter_group</code>	The parameter group class

---

## parameter

The parameter class.

## Classes

### Summary

<i>Keys</i>	Keys for parameter options.
<i>Parameter</i>	A parameter for optimization.

### Keys

```
class glotaran.parameter.parameter.Keys
Bases: object
```

Keys for parameter options.

#### Attributes Summary

---

*EXPR*

---

*MAX*

---

*MIN*

---

*NON\_NEG*

---

*VARY*

---

#### EXPR

```
Keys.EXPR = 'expr'
```

## MAX

```
Keys.MAX = 'max'
```

## MIN

```
Keys.MIN = 'min'
```

## NON\_NEG

```
Keys.NON_NEG = 'non-negative'
```

## VARY

```
Keys.VARY = 'vary'
```

## Methods Summary

---

### Methods Documentation

```
EXPR = 'expr'  
MAX = 'max'  
MIN = 'min'  
NON_NEG = 'non-negative'  
VARY = 'vary'
```

## Parameter

```
class glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter(label: str = None, full_label:  
                                             str = None, expression: str =  
                                             None, maximum: int | float =  
                                             inf, minimum: int | float = -  
                                             inf, non_negative: bool = False,  
                                             value: float = None, vary: bool  
                                             = True)
```

Bases: `object`

A parameter for optimization.

### Parameters

- `label` – The label of the parameter.
- `full_label (str)` – The label of the parameter with its path in a parameter group prepended.

## Attributes Summary

<i>expression</i>	The expression of the parameter.
<i>full_label</i>	The label of the parameter with its path in a parameter group prepended.
<i>label</i>	Label of the parameter
<i>maximum</i>	The upper bound of the parameter.
<i>minimum</i>	The lower bound of the parameter.
<i>non_negative</i>	Indicates if the parameter is non-negativ.
<i>standard_error</i>	The standard error of the optimized parameter.
<i>transformed_expression</i>	The expression of the parameter transformed for evaluation within a <i>ParameterGroup</i> .
<i>value</i>	The value of the parameter
<i>vary</i>	Indicates if the parameter should be optimized.

### **expression**

Parameter.**expression**

The expression of the parameter.

### **full\_label**

Parameter.**full\_label**

The label of the parameter with its path in a parameter group prepended.

### **label**

Parameter.**label**

Label of the parameter

### **maximum**

Parameter.**maximum**

The upper bound of the parameter.

### **minimum**

Parameter.**minimum**

The lower bound of the parameter.

## non\_negative

### Parameter.non\_negative

Indicates if the parameter is non-negative.

If true, the parameter will be transformed with  $p' = \log p$  and  $p = \exp p'$ .

Always *False* if *expression* is not *None*.

## standard\_error

### Parameter.standard\_error

The standard error of the optimized parameter.

## transformed\_expression

### Parameter.transformed\_expression

The expression of the parameter transformed for evaluation within a *ParameterGroup*.

## value

### Parameter.value

The value of the parameter

## vary

### Parameter.vary

Indicates if the parameter should be optimized.

Always *False* if *expression* is not *None*.

## Methods Summary

<code>from_list_or_value</code>	Creates a parameter from a list or numeric value.
<code>get_value_and_bounds_for_optimization</code>	Gets the parameter value and bounds with expression and non-negative constraints applied.
<code>set_from_group</code>	Sets all values of the parameter to the values of the corresponding parameter in the group.
<code>set_value_from_optimization</code>	Sets the value from an optimization result and reverses non-negative transformation.
<code>valid_label</code>	Returns true if the <i>label</i> is valid string.

### from\_list\_or\_value

```
classmethod Parameter.from_list_or_value(value: int | float | list, default_options: dict = None, label: str = None) → Parameter
```

Creates a parameter from a list or numeric value.

#### Parameters

- **value** – The list or numeric value.
- **default\_options** – A dictionary of default options.
- **label** – The label of the parameter.

### get\_value\_and\_bounds\_for\_optimization

```
Parameter.get_value_and_bounds_for_optimization() → tuple[float, float, float]
```

Gets the parameter value and bounds with expression and non-negative constraints applied.

### set\_from\_group

```
Parameter.set_from_group(group: ParameterGroup)
```

Sets all values of the parameter to the values of the corresponding parameter in the group.

### Notes

For internal use.

**Parameters** **group** – The `glotaran.parameter.ParameterGroup`.

### set\_value\_from\_optimization

```
Parameter.set_value_from_optimization(value: float)
```

Sets the value from an optimization result and reverses non-negative transformation.

### valid\_label

```
classmethod Parameter.valid_label(label: str) → bool
```

Returns true if the `label` is valid string.

## Methods Documentation

### property expression

The expression of the parameter.

```
classmethod from_list_or_value(value: int | float | list, default_options: dict = None, label: str = None) → Parameter
```

Creates a parameter from a list or numeric value.

#### Parameters

- **value** – The list or numeric value.
- **default\_options** – A dictionary of default options.
- **label** – The label of the parameter.

**property full\_label**

The label of the parameter with its path in a parameter group prepended.

**get\_value\_and\_bounds\_for\_optimization() → tuple[float, float, float]**

Gets the parameter value and bounds with expression and non-negative constraints applied.

**property label**

Label of the parameter

**property maximum**

The upper bound of the parameter.

**property minimum**

The lower bound of the parameter.

**property non\_negative**

Indicates if the parameter is non-negativ.

If true, the parameter will be transformed with  $p' = \log p$  and  $p = \exp p'$ .

Always *False* if *expression* is not *None*.

**set\_from\_group(group: ParameterGroup)**

Sets all values of the parameter to the values of the corresponding parameter in the group.

## Notes

For internal use.

**Parameters** `group` – The `glotaran.parameter.ParameterGroup`.

**set\_value\_from\_optimization(value: float)**

Sets the value from an optimization result and reverses non-negative transformation.

**property standard\_error**

The standard error of the optimized parameter.

**property transformed\_expression**

The expression of the parameter transformed for evaluation within a *ParameterGroup*.

**classmethod valid\_label(label: str) → bool**

Returns true if the *label* is valid string.

**property value**

The value of the parameter

**property vary**

Indicates if the parameter should be optimized.

Always *False* if *expression* is not *None*.

## parameter\_group

The parameter group class

## Classes

### Summary

---

<i>ParameterGroup</i>	Represents are group of parameters.
-----------------------	-------------------------------------

---

### ParameterGroup

```
class glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup() -> new empty
    dictionary
    dict(mapping)
-> new dictionary initialized from
a mapping object's (key,
value) pairs
dict(iterable)
-> new dictionary initialized
as if via: d = {}
for k, v in iterable: d[k] = v
dict(**kwargs)
-> new dictionary initialized
with the
name=value
pairs in the
keyword argument
list.
For example:
dict(one=1,
two=2)
```

Bases: `dict`

Represents are group of parameters. Can contain other groups, creating a tree-like hierarchy.

**Parameters** `label` – The label of the group.

### Attributes Summary

---

<code>label</code>	Label of the group.
<code>root_group</code>	Root of the group.

---

**label**`ParameterGroup.label`

Label of the group.

**root\_group**`ParameterGroup.root_group`

Root of the group.

**Methods Summary**

<code>add_group</code>	Adds a <code>ParameterGroup</code> to the group.
<code>add_parameter</code>	Adds a <code>Parameter</code> to the group.
<code>all</code>	Returns a generator over all parameter in the group and its subgroups together with their labels.
<code>clear</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>from_csv</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a CSV file.
<code>from_dataframe</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a pandas.DataFrame
<code>from_dict</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a dictionary.
<code>from_file</code>	
<code>from_list</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a list.
<code>from_yaml</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a YAML string.
<code>from_yaml_file</code>	Creates a <code>ParameterGroup</code> from a YAML file.
<code>fromkeys</code>	Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.
<code>get</code>	Gets a <code>Parameter</code> by its label.
<code>get_label_value_and_bounds_arrays</code>	Returns arrays of all parameter labels, values and bounds.
<code>get_nr_roots</code>	Returns the number of roots of the group.
<code>groups</code>	Returns a generator over all groups and their subgroups.
<code>has</code>	Checks if a parameter with the given label is in the group or in a subgroup.
<code>items</code>	
<code>keys</code>	
<code>known_formats</code>	

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Table 147 – continued from previous page

<code>markdown</code>	Formats the <code>ParameterGroup</code> as markdown string.
<code>pop</code>	If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise <code>KeyError</code> is raised
<code>popitem</code>	Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.
<code>set_from_label_and_value_arrays</code>	Updates the parameter values from a list of labels and values.
<code>setdefault</code>	Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.
<code>to_csv</code>	Writes a <code>ParameterGroup</code> to a CSV file.
<code>to_dataframe</code>	
<code>update</code>	If E is present and has a <code>.keys()</code> method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E is present and lacks a <code>.keys()</code> method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]
<code>update_parameter_expression</code>	Updates all parameters which have an expression.
<code>values</code>	

### `add_group`

`ParameterGroup.add_group(group: glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)`

Adds a `ParameterGroup` to the group.

**Parameters** `group` – The group to add.

### `add_parameter`

`ParameterGroup.add_parameter(parameter: Parameter | list[Parameter])`

Adds a `Parameter` to the group.

**Parameters** `parameter` – The parameter to add.

### `all`

`ParameterGroup.all(root: str = None, separator: str = '.') → Generator[tuple[str, Parameter], None, None]`

Returns a generator over all parameter in the group and it's subgroups together with their labels.

**Parameters**

- `root` – The label of the root group
- `separator` – The separator for the parameter labels.

## clear

ParameterGroup.**clear**() → None. Remove all items from D.

## copy

ParameterGroup.**copy**() → a shallow copy of D

## from\_csv

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_csv(filepath: str, delimiter: Optional[str] = None) → glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a CSV file.

### Parameters

- **filepath** – The path to the CSV file.
- **delimiter** – The delimiter of the CSV file.

## from\_dataframe

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_dataframe(df: das.core.frame.DataFrame, source: str = 'DataFrame') → glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a pandas.DataFrame

## from\_dict

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_dict(parameter_dict: dict[str, dict | list], label: str = None, root_group: ParameterGroup = None) → ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a dictionary.

### Parameters

- **parameter\_dict** – A parameter dictionary containing parameters.
- **label** – The label of root group.
- **root\_group** – The root group

## from\_file

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_file(filepath: str, fmt: Optional[str] = None)
```

## from\_list

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_list(parameter_list: list[float | list], label: str = None, root_group: ParameterGroup = None) → ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a list.

### Parameters

- **parameter\_list** – A parameter list containing parameters
- **label** – The label of the root group.
- **root\_group** – The root group

## from\_yaml

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_yaml(yaml_string: str) → glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a YAML string.

**Parameters** **yaml\_string** – The YAML string with the parameters.

## from\_yaml\_file

```
classmethod ParameterGroup.from_yaml_file(filepath: str) → glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
```

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a YAML file.

**Parameters** **filepath** – The path to the YAML file.

## fromkeys

```
ParameterGroup.fromkeys(iterable, value=None, /)
```

Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.

## get

```
ParameterGroup.get(label: str) → glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter
```

Gets a Parameter by its label.

**Parameters** **label** – The label of the parameter.

## get\_label\_value\_and\_bounds\_arrays

```
ParameterGroup.get_label_value_and_bounds_arrays(exclude_non_vary: bool = False) → tuple[list[str], np.ndarray, np.ndarray, np.ndarray]
```

Returns arrays of all parameter labels, values and bounds.

**Parameters** **exclude\_non\_vary** (*bool* = *False*) – If true, parameters with *vary=False* are excluded.

## get\_nr\_roots

ParameterGroup.**get\_nr\_roots**() → int

Returns the number of roots of the group.

## groups

ParameterGroup.**groups**() → Generator[*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*,

*None*, *None*]

Returns a generator over all groups and their subgroups.

## has

ParameterGroup.**has**(label: str) → bool

Checks if a parameter with the given label is in the group or in a subgroup.

**Parameters** **label** – The label of the parameter.

## items

ParameterGroup.**items**() → a set-like object providing a view on D's items

## keys

ParameterGroup.**keys**() → a set-like object providing a view on D's keys

## known\_formats

**classmethod** ParameterGroup.**known\_formats**() → dict[str, Callable]

## markdown

ParameterGroup.**markdown**() → str

Formats the *ParameterGroup* as markdown string.

## pop

ParameterGroup.**pop**(k[, d]) → v, remove specified key and return the corresponding

value.  
If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised

## popitem

ParameterGroup.**popitem**(/)

Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.

Pairs are returned in LIFO (last-in, first-out) order. Raises KeyError if the dict is empty.

## set\_from\_label\_and\_value\_arrays

ParameterGroup.**set\_from\_label\_and\_value\_arrays**(*labels*: *list[str]*, *values*: *np.ndarray*)

Updates the parameter values from a list of labels and values.

## setdefault

ParameterGroup.**setdefault**(*key*, *default=None*, /)

Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.

Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

## to\_csv

ParameterGroup.**to\_csv**(*filename*: *str*, *delimiter*: *str* = ',')

Writes a *ParameterGroup* to a CSV file.

### Parameters

- **filepath** – The path to the CSV file.
- **delimiter** (*str*) – The delimiter of the CSV file.

## to\_dataframe

ParameterGroup.**to\_dataframe**() → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

## update

ParameterGroup.**update**([*E*], \*\**F*) → None. Update D from dict/iterable E and F.

If E is present and has a .keys() method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E is present and lacks a .keys() method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]

## update\_parameter\_expression

ParameterGroup.**update\_parameter\_expression**()

Updates all parameters which have an expression.

## values

ParameterGroup.**values**() → an object providing a view on D's values

## Methods Documentation

**add\_group** (group: *glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*)

Adds a *ParameterGroup* to the group.

**Parameters** **group** – The group to add.

**add\_parameter** (parameter: *Parameter* | *list[Parameter]*)

Adds a Parameter to the group.

**Parameters** **parameter** – The parameter to add.

**all** (root: *str* = *None*, separator: *str* = '.') → *Generator[tuple[str, Parameter], None, None]*

Returns a generator over all parameter in the group and it's subgroups together with their labels.

**Parameters**

- **root** – The label of the root group
- **separator** – The separator for the parameter labels.

**clear**() → *None*. Remove all items from D.

**copy**() → a shallow copy of D

**classmethod from\_csv** (filepath: *str*, delimiter: *Optional[str]* = *None*) → *glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a CSV file.

**Parameters**

- **filepath** – The path to the CSV file.
- **delimiter** – The delimiter of the CSV file.

**classmethod from\_dataframe** (df: *pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, source: *str* = 'DataFrame') → *glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a pandas.DataFrame

**classmethod from\_dict** (parameter\_dict: *dict[str, dict | list]*, label: *str* = *None*, root\_group: *ParameterGroup* = *None*) → *ParameterGroup*

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a dictionary.

**Parameters**

- **parameter\_dict** – A parameter dictionary containing parameters.
- **label** – The label of root group.
- **root\_group** – The root group

**classmethod from\_file** (filepath: *str*, fmt: *Optional[str]* = *None*)

**classmethod from\_list** (parameter\_list: *list[float | list]*, label: *str* = *None*, root\_group: *ParameterGroup* = *None*) → *ParameterGroup*

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a list.

**Parameters**

- **parameter\_list** – A parameter list containing parameters
- **label** – The label of the root group.
- **root\_group** – The root group

**classmethod from\_yaml** (yaml\_string: *str*) → *glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*

Creates a *ParameterGroup* from a YAML string.

**Parameters** **yaml\_string** – The YAML string with the parameters.

```
classmethod from_yaml_file(filepath: str) → glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
    Creates a ParameterGroup from a YAML file.
    Parameters filepath – The path to the YAML file.

fromkeys(iterable, value=None, /)
    Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.

get(label: str) → glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter
    Gets a Parameter by its label.
    Parameters label – The label of the parameter.

get_label_value_and_bounds_arrays(exclude_non_vary: bool = False) →
    tuple[list[str], np.ndarray, np.ndarray]
    Returns a arrays of all parameter labels, values and bounds.
    Parameters exclude_non_vary (bool = False) – If true, parameters with
        vary=False are excluded.

get_nr_roots() → int
    Returns the number of roots of the group.

groups() → Generator[glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup, None,
    None]
    Returns a generator over all groups and their subgroups.

has(label: str) → bool
    Checks if a parameter with the given label is in the group or in a subgroup.
    Parameters label – The label of the parameter.

items() → a set-like object providing a view on D's items

keys() → a set-like object providing a view on D's keys

classmethod known_formats() → dict[str, Callable]

property label
    Label of the group.

markdown() → str
    Formats the ParameterGroup as markdown string.

pop(k[, d]) → v, remove specified key and return the corresponding value.
    If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised

popitem(/)
    Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.
    Pairs are returned in LIFO (last-in, first-out) order. Raises KeyError if the dict is empty.

property root_group
    Root of the group.

set_from_label_and_value_arrays(labels: list[str], values: np.ndarray)
    Updates the parameter values from a list of labels and values.

setdefault(key, default=None, /)
    Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.
    Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.

to_csv(filename: str, delimiter: str = ',')
    Writes a ParameterGroup to a CSV file.
    Parameters
        • filepath – The path to the CSV file.
```

- **delimiter** (*str*) – The delimiter of the CSV file.

**to\_dataframe()** → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

**update** ([*E*], \*\**F*) → None. Update *D* from dict/iterable *E* and *F*.

If *E* is present and has a *.keys()* method, then does: for *k* in *E*: *D[k] = E[k]* If *E* is present and lacks a *.keys()* method, then does: for *k, v* in *E*: *D[k] = v* In either case, this is followed by: for *k* in *F*: *D[k] = F[k]*

**update\_parameter\_expression()**

Updates all parameters which have an expression.

**values()** → an object providing a view on *D*'s values

## Exceptions

### Exception Summary

---

ParameterNotFoundException	Raised when a Parameter is not found in the Group.
----------------------------	--

---

### ParameterNotFoundException

**exception** glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.**ParameterNotFoundException** (*path, label*)

Raised when a Parameter is not found in the Group.

## 12.1.8 parse

Glotarans parsing package

### Modules

---

<i>glotaran.parse.parser</i>	Functions for reading and parsing models from serialized representations.
<i>glotaran.parse.register</i>	A register for models
<i>glotaran.parse.util</i>	

---

## parser

Functions for reading and parsing models from serialized representations.

### Functions

#### Summary

---

`load_yaml`

---

`load_yaml_file`

---

`parse_spec`

---

`parse_yaml`

---

`parse_yaml_file`

`parse_yaml_file` reads the given file and parses its content as YML.

---

#### `load_yaml`

`glotaran.parse.parser.load_yaml(data: str)`

#### `load_yaml_file`

`glotaran.parse.parser.load_yaml_file(filename: str)`

#### `parse_spec`

`glotaran.parse.parser.parse_spec(spec: Dict)`

#### `parse_yaml`

`glotaran.parse.parser.parse_yaml(data: str)`

#### `parse_yaml_file`

`glotaran.parse.parser.parse_yaml_file(filename: str) → Dict`  
`parse_yaml_file` reads the given file and parses its content as YML.

**Parameters** `filename (str)` – filename is the of the file to parse.

**Returns** `content` – The content of the file as dictionary.

**Return type** Dict

## register

A register for models

### Functions

#### Summary

<code>get_model</code>	get_model gets a model from the register.
<code>known_model</code>	known_model returns True if the model_type is in the register.
<code>known_model_names</code>	
<code>register_model</code>	register_model registers a model.

#### get\_model

`glotaran.parse.register.get_model(model_type: str) → Model`  
get\_model gets a model from the register.

**Parameters** `model_type` – model\_type is type of the model.

#### known\_model

`glotaran.parse.register.known_model(model_type: str) → bool`  
known\_model returns True if the model\_type is in the register.

**Parameters** `model_type` – model\_type is type of the model.

#### known\_model\_names

`glotaran.parse.register.known_model_names() → list[str]`

#### register\_model

`glotaran.parse.register.register_model(model_type: str, model: Model)`  
register\_model registers a model.

**Parameters**

- `model_type` – model\_type is type of the model.
- `model` – model is the model to be registered.

## util

### Functions

#### Summary

<code>list_string_to_tuple</code>	Converts a list of strings (representing tuples) to a list of tuples
<code>sanitize_dict_keys</code>	Sanitize the stringified tuple dict keys in a yaml parsed dict
<code>sanitize_dict_values</code>	Sanitizes a dict with broken tuples inside modifying it in-place Broken tuples are tuples that are turned into strings by the yaml parser.
<code>sanitize_list_with_broken_tuples</code>	Sanitize a list with ‘broken’ tuples
<code>sanitize_yaml</code>	Sanitize a yaml-returned dict for key or (list) values containing tuples
<code>string_to_tuple</code>	[summary]

#### `list_string_to_tuple`

```
glotaran.parse.util.list_string_to_tuple(a_list: List[str]) → List[Union[str, float]]
```

Converts a list of strings (representing tuples) to a list of tuples

**Parameters** `a_list` (`List[str]`) – A list of strings, some of them representing (numbered) tuples

**Returns** A list of the (numbered) tuples represented by the incoming `a_list`

**Return type** `List[Union[float, str]]`

#### `sanitize_dict_keys`

```
glotaran.parse.util.sanitize_dict_keys(d: dict) → dict
```

Sanitize the stringified tuple dict keys in a yaml parsed dict

**Keys representing a tuple, e.g. ‘(s1, s2)’ are converted to a tuple of strings** e.g. (‘s1’, ‘s2’)

**Parameters** `d` (`dict`) – A dict containing tuple-like string keys

**Returns** A dict with tuple-like string keys converted to tuple keys

**Return type** `dict`

## sanitize\_dict\_values

```
glotaran.parse.util.sanitize_dict_values(d: dict)
```

Sanitizes a dict with broken tuples inside modifying it in-place Broken tuples are tuples that are turned into strings by the yaml parser. This functions calls `sanitize_list_with_broken_tuples` to glue the broken strings together and then calls `list_to_tuple` to turn the list with tuple strings back to number tuples.

**Args:** d (dict): A (complex) dict containing (possibly nested) values of broken tuple strings

## sanitize\_list\_with\_broken\_tuples

```
glotaran.parse.util.sanitize_list_with_broken_tuples(mangled_list:  
          List[Union[str,  
                     float]]) → List[str]
```

Sanitize a list with ‘broken’ tuples

A list of broken tuples as returned by yaml when parsing tuples. e.g parsing the list of tuples [(3,100), (4,200)] results in a list of str [‘(3’, ‘100)’, ‘(4’, ‘200)’] which can be restored to a list with the tuples restored as strings [‘(3, 100)’, ‘(4, 200)’]

**Parameters** `mangled_list` (`List[Union[str, float]]`) – A list with strings representing tuples broken up by round brackets.

**Returns** A list containing the restores tuples (in string form) which can be converted back to numbered tuples using `list_string_to_tuple`

**Return type** `List[str]`

## sanitize\_yaml

```
glotaran.parse.util.sanitize_yaml(d: dict, do_keys: bool = True, do_values: bool  
                                  = False) → dict
```

Sanitize a yaml-returned dict for key or (list) values containing tuples

**Parameters** `d` (`dict`) – a dict resulting from parsing a pyglotaran model spec yml file

**Returns** a sanitized dict with (broken) string tuples restored as proper tuples

**Return type** `dict`

## string\_to\_tuple

```
glotaran.parse.util.string_to_tuple(tuple_str: str, from_list=False) →  
          Union[Tuple[float], Tuple[str], float, str]
```

[summary]

**Parameters**

- `tuple_str` (`str`) – A string representing some tuple to convert the numbers inside the string tuple are mapped to float
- `from_list` (`bool, optional`) – only if true will a single number string be converted to float, otherwise returned as-is since it may represent a label, by default False

**Returns** Returns the tuple intended by the string

**Return type** Union[Tuple[float], Tuple[str], float, str]

## CONTRIBUTING

Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given.

You can contribute in many ways:

### 13.1 Types of Contributions

#### 13.1.1 Report Bugs

Report bugs at <https://github.com/glotaran/pyglotaran/issues>.

If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

#### 13.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the GitHub issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

#### 13.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the GitHub issues for features. Anything tagged with “enhancement” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

#### 13.1.4 Write Documentation

pyglotaran could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official pyglotaran docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such. If you are writing docstrings please use the [NumPyDoc](#) style to write them.

### 13.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://github.com/glotaran/pyglotaran/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that contributions are welcome :)

## 13.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here's how to set up pyglotaran for local development.

1. Fork the pyglotaran repo on GitHub.

2. Clone your fork locally:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/<your_name_here>/pyglotaran.git
```

3. Install your local copy into a virtualenv. Assuming you have `virtualenvwrapper` installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development:

```
$ mkvirtualenv pyglotaran
(pyglotaran)$ cd pyglotaran
(pyglotaran)$ python -m pip install -r requirements_dev.txt
(pyglotaran)$ pip install -e . --process-dependency-links
```

4. Install the pre-commit hooks, to automatically format and check your code:

```
$ pre-commit install
```

5. Create a branch for local development:

```
$ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

6. When you're done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests, including testing other Python versions with tox:

```
$ pre-commit run -a
$ pytest
```

Or to run all at once:

```
$ tox
```

7. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
$ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

8. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.

## 13.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. The pull request should include tests.
2. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a *docstring*.
3. The pull request should work for Python 3.8 Check your Github Actions [https://github.com/<your\\_name\\_here>/pyglotaran/actions](https://github.com/<your_name_here>/pyglotaran/actions) and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

## 13.4 Docstrings

We use [numpy](#) style docstrings, which can also be autogenerated from function/method signatures by extensions for your editor.

Some extensions for popular editors are:

- [autodocstring](#) (VS-Code)
- [vim-python-docstring](#) (Vim)

---

**Note:** If your pull request improves the docstring coverage (check `pre-commit run -a interrogate`), please raise the value of the `interrogate` setting `fail-under` in [pyproject.toml](#). That way the next person will improve the docstring coverage as well and everyone can enjoy a better documentation.

---

**Warning:** As soon as all our docstrings in proper shape we will enforce that it stays that way. If you want to check if your docstrings are fine you can use [pydocstyle](#) and [darglint](#).

## 13.5 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
$ py.test tests.test_pyglotaran
```

## 13.6 Deploying

A reminder for the maintainers on how to deploy. Make sure all your changes are committed (including an entry in `HISTORY.rst`), the version number only needs to be changed in `glotaran/__init__.py`.

Then make a new release on [GitHub](#) and give the tag a proper name, e.g. `0.3.0` since might be included in a citation. Github Actions will then deploy to PyPI if the tests pass.



---

CHAPTER  
**FOURTEEN**

---

## **INDICES AND TABLES**

- genindex
- modindex
- search



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

[1] [https://glotaran.github.io/legacy/file\\_formats](https://glotaran.github.io/legacy/file_formats)



## PYTHON MODULE INDEX

### g

glotaran, 29  
glotaran.analysis, 29  
glotaran.analysis.nnls, 30  
glotaran.analysis.optimize, 31  
glotaran.analysis.problem, 31  
glotaran.analysis.result, 47  
glotaran.analysis.scheme, 54  
glotaran.analysis.simulation, 58  
glotaran.analysis.variable\_projection,  
 59  
glotaran.builtin, 59  
glotaran.builtin.file\_formats, 60  
glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii, 60  
glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wave~~glotaran.builtin\_explained\_file~~, 151  
 60  
glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.sdt, 69  
glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.sdt.sdt\_file\_reader,  
 70  
glotaran.builtin.models, 71  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image,  
 71  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.in~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 157  
 72  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.ir~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 157  
 75  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.k~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 157  
 84  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kin~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 181  
 90  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kin~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 182  
 94  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kin~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 183  
 95  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kin~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 184  
 98  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kin~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 188  
 106  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 194  
 107  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum~~glotaran\_built\_in~~, 197  
 108  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_s~~glotaran\_built\_in~~,  
 111  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_s~~glotaran\_built\_in~~,  
 111  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_s~~glotaran\_built\_in~~,  
 127  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 128  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 134  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 148  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 148  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 148  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 151  
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_<  
 157  
glotaran.cli, 165  
glotaran.cli.commands, 166  
glotaran.cli.commands.explore, 166  
glotaran.cli.commands.export, 166  
glotaran.cli.commands.optimize, 166  
glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist, 167  
glotaran.cli.commands.print, 167  
glotaran.cli.commands.util, 167  
glotaran.cli.commands.validate, 171  
glotaran.cli.main, 172  
glotaran.examples.kinetic\_image\_dataset, 181  
glotaran.examples.kinetic\_image\_descriptor, 181  
glotaran.examples.sequential, 182  
glotaran.io, 182  
glotaran.io.prepare\_dataset, 182  
glotaran.io.reader, 183  
glotaran.io.reader\_complex, 183  
glotaran.model, 184  
glotaran.model.attribute, 184  
glotaran.model.base\_model, 185  
glotaran.model.dataset\_descriptor, 188  
glotaran.model.result, 188  
glotaran.model.decorator, 191  
glotaran.property, 194  
glotaran.util, 196  
glotaran.model.weight\_dataset\_descriptor, 197  
glotaran.parameter, 199

glotaran.parameter.parameter, 200  
glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group, 205  
glotaran.parse, 215  
glotaran.parse.parser, 216  
glotaran.parse.register, 217  
glotaran.parse.util, 218

# INDEX

## A

a\_matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix method*), 89  
a\_matrix\_as\_markdown() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix additional\_penalty\_function method*), 89  
a\_matrix\_non\_unibranch() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix additional\_penalty\_function method*), 89  
a\_matrix\_unibranch() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix additional\_penalty\_function method*), 89  
add\_command() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli method*), 178  
add\_data\_row() (*glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.TimeExplicitFile method*), 66  
add\_data\_row() (*glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.WavelengthExplicitFile method*), 69  
add\_equal\_area\_penalties() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum.additional\_penalty() method*), 125  
add\_group() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method*), 213  
add\_parameter() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup applies() method*), 213  
add\_spectral\_constraints() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum.additional\_penalty() method*), 125  
add\_spectral\_relations() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum.additional\_penalty() method*), 125  
add\_type() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.Irf.Irf class method*), 75  
add\_type() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraints.SpectralConstraints class method*), 131  
add\_type() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpectralShape class method*), 158  
add\_weights() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KineticImageModel.KineticImageModel apply\_spectral\_constraints() method*), 105  
add\_weights() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel apply\_spectral\_relations() method*), 125  
additional\_penalty() (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Result additional\_penalty() property*), 53  
axis (*glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor prop-attribute*), 35

**B**

- backsweep () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian*) (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussian*)  
property), 78  
*method), 138*
- backsweep () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian*)  
property), 84  
*method), 138*
- backsweep () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact*)  
property), 138  
*method), 138*
- backsweep () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian*)  
property), 142  
*method), 142*
- backsweep () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian*)  
property), 147  
*method), 147*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 78  
*method), 43*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 84  
*method), 43*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 138  
*method), 43*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 142  
*method), 43*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 142  
*method), 43*
- backsweep\_period ()  
property), 147  
*method), 43*
- bag () (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem*)  
property), 43  
*method), 44*
- baseline () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image*)  
property), 93  
*method), 44*
- baseline () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum*)  
property), 111  
*method), 44*

**C**

- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian*)  
method), 78  
*method), 44*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian*)  
method), 84  
*method), 94*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact*)  
method), 138  
*method), 94*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian*)  
method), 142  
*method), 94*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian*)  
method), 147  
*method), 44*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.SpectralShapeGaussian*)  
method), 160  
*method), 44*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.SpectralShapeOne*)  
method), 163  
*method), 44*
- calculate () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.SpectralShapeZero*)  
method), 165  
*method), 78*
- calculate\_additional\_penalty ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_coherent\_artifact ()  
*method), 138*
- calculate\_dispersion ()  
*method), 138*
- calculate\_index\_dependent\_grouped\_matrices ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_index\_dependent\_grouped\_residual ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_index\_dependent\_ungrouped\_matrices ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_index\_independent\_grouped\_matrices ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_index\_independent\_residual ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_index\_independent\_ungrouped\_matrices ()  
*method), 43*
- calculate\_kinetic\_matrix\_gaussian\_irf ()  
*method), 94*
- calculate\_kinetic\_matrix\_no\_irf ()  
*method), 94*
- calculate\_matrices ()  
*method), 44*
- callback (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* attribute), 178
- center () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian*)  
property), 78
- center () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian*)  
property), 84
- center () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussia*)

```

    property), 138
center() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGlotaran6builtinmodels.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_mod
    property), 142
center() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGlotaran.cli.main.Cli attribute),
    property), 147
center_dispersion() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianAnalysis.problem.GroupedProblem
    property), 138
center_dispersion() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussiananalysis.problem.GroupedProblem
    property), 142
center_dispersion() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian
    property), 147
chi_square() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result prop
    erty), 53
clear() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
    method), 213
cli (class in glotaran.cli.main), 172
clp_label (glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix
    attribute), 36
clp_labels() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem
    property), 44
clp_labels() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    method), 138
clps() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property),
    44
coherent_artifact_order() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    property), 138
coherent_artifact_width() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    property), 138
collect_usage_pieces() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli
    method), 179
combine() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix
    method), 89
command() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 179
commands (glotaran.cli.main.Cli attribute), 179
compartment() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    property), 130
compartment() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    property), 133
compartment() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    property), 157
compartments() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_initial_concentration_initial_fileformat
    property), 74
compartments() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_initial_fileformat
    method), 93
compartments() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact
    method), 111
constrain_matrix_function()
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_mode
        attribute), 105
    constrain_matrix_function()
        (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_mod
            method), 125
    convert() (glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList
        method), 179
    copy() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
        method), 213
    count() (glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor
        method), 33
    count() (glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix
        method), 36
    count() (glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor
        method), 47
    covariance_matrix()
        (glotaran.analysis.result.Result
            property), 53
    create_result_data()
        (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem
            method), 44
    spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCohherentArtifact()
        (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relatio
            method), 153

```

**D**

```

    data (glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor at
        tribute), 33
    data () (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property),
        44
    data () (glotaran.analysis.result.Result property), 53
    data () (KMatrix
        glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property), 58
    data_sizes (glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem
        attribute), 33
    DataFileType
        (class
            in
                DataFileFormat
                    (glotaran.builtin.OnfileFormat
                        main.asci.wavelength_time_explicit_file),
                62
            attribute), 47
    dataset()
        (glotaran.builtin.OnfileFormat
            main.asci.wavelength_time_explicit_
                method), 64
    dataset()
        (glotaran.builtin.OnfileFormat
            main.asci.wavelength_time_explicit_
                method), 66
    dataset()
        (glotaran.builtin.OnfileFormat
            main.asci.wavelength_time_explicit_
                method), 69
    dataset()
        (glotaran.builtin.OnfileFormat
            main.asci.wavelength_time_explicit_
                method), 105
    dataset()
        (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_mod
            property), 105
    KineticImageModel

```

```

DatasetDescriptor      (class      in   file_reader () (in module glotaran.io.reader), 183
                      glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor), 189
datasets () (glotaran.model.weight.Weight property),    fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.Initial
                     199                                         method), 74
degrees_of_freedom () (glotaran.analysis.result.Result   fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian
                      property), 53                                         method), 78
deleter () (glotaran.model.propertyModelProperty)        fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMeasured
                      method), 196                                         method), 80
descriptor (glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
                        attribute), 33                                         method), 84
dispersion_center () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact
                      property), 138                                         fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacompl
dispersion_center () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian
                      property), 142                                         method), 97
dispersion_center () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian
                      property), 147                                         fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints.O
                                                               method), 133
                                                               fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussian
E                                                               method), 138
eigen () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KMatrix fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectra
                      method), 89                                         method), 142
empty () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KMatrix fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectra
                      class method), 89                                         method), 147
envvar_list_splitter (glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties.Equal
                      attribute), 171                                         method), 150
equal_area_penalties () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel
                           method), 157                                         fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.Spec
                           property), 125                                         fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.Spec
EqualAreaPenalty      (class      in   method), 160
                      glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.KineticSpectrumModel
                           method), 148                                         fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.Spec
exclude_from_normalize () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.InitialConcentration
                           property), 74                                         fill () (glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor
                                                               method), 165
                                                               fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel
                                                               method), 166
                                                               fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel
                                                               method), 190
                                                               fill () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel
                                                               method), 196
                                                               fill () (glotaran.model.weight.Weight method), 199
export () (in module glotaran.cli.commands.explore),    filled_dataset_descriptors ()
                           166                                         (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem      prop-
EXPR (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Keys attribute), 201   erty), 44
expression () (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter   finalize_data () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image
                           property), 204                                         method), 105
                                                               finalize_data () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel
                                                               method), 125
                                                               finalize_kinetic_image_result () (in mod-
ffail () (glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList   ule glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result),
                           method), 171                                         107
fdel (glotaran.model.propertyModelProperty)      at-   finalize_kinetic_spectrum_result () (in
                           tribute), 196                                         module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumResult
fget (glotaran.model.propertyModelProperty)      at-   107
                           tribute), 196

```

127  
format\_commands() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method),  
179  
format\_epilog() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method),  
179  
format\_help() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method), 179  
format\_help\_text() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method), 179  
format\_options() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method),  
179  
format\_usage() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* method), 179  
free\_parameter\_labels()  
    (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 53  
from\_csv() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup* class method), 213  
from\_dataframe() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.DataFrameParameterGroup* class method), 213  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration* class method), 74  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMeasured* class method), 80  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian* class method), 84  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMeasured* class method), 89  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian* class method), 93  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.k\_matrix.KMatrix* class method), 97  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_data* class method), 111  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_initial\_mode* class method), 131  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_spectral\_constraint* class method), 134  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum* class method), 138  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum* class method), 143  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_constraint* class method), 147  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_constraint* class method), 151  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_rf\_kf* class method), 157  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_rf\_kf* class method), 161  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_rf\_kf* class method), 163  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_penalty* class method), 165  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_l1\_rf\_kf* class method), 190  
from\_dict() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpecShape* class method), 199

```

from_list() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    at_name() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
        class method), 213
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
from_list_or_value()
    Parameter (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
        class method), 204
    get_format_name() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
from_yaml() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    method), 66
    class method), 213
    get_format_name()
from_yaml_file() (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme)
    class method), 58
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
from_yaml_file() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    method), 179
    class method), 213
    get_help_option() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method),
fromkeys() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    method), 214
    get_help_option_names() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli
fset (glotaran.model.property.ModelProperty) at_
    tribute), 196
    get_initial_concentration()
ftol() (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property), 58
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.Kine
full() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KMatrix)
    method), 105
    method), 90
    get_initial_concentration()
full_k_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_
    method), 97
    (glotaran.builtin.impl.KineticImageModelAndKinetic_
full_label() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    get_interval_number() (in module
        property), 204
        glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file),
full_penalty() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem)
    property), 44
    get_irf() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.
        method), 105
    get_irf() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_
get() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup)
    method), 214
    get_k_matrices() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_im
get_command() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 179
get_data_file_format() (in module
    glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file),
    method), 111
    get_k_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_im
get_data_row() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_
    method), 64
    get_k_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spe
get_data_row() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_
    method), 66
    get_label_value_and_bounds_arrays()
get_data_row() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_
    method), 69
    (glotaran.builtin.parse.WavelengthExplicitFile)
get_dataset() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result)
    get_megacomplex()
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.Kine
get_dataset() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_
    method), 105
    get_megacomplex()
get_dataset() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_
    method), 125
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_modu
get_explicit_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
        method), 64
    get_missing_message()
get_explicit_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
        method), 66
    get_model() (in module glotaran.parse.register), 217
get_explicit_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.
        method), 69
    get_nr_roots() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
        method), 214
    get_observations()
        (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.

```

```

        method), 64
get_observations()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile
        method), 66
get_observations()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.WavelengthExplicitFile
        method), 69
get_params() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 179
get_scheme() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result
    method), 53
get_secondary_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.ExplicitFileFormat.ascii.wavelength_time_
        method), 64
get_secondary_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile
        method), 66
get_secondary_axis()
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.WavelengthExplicitFile
        method), 69
get_shape() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel.image
    method), 125
get_short_help_str() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli
    method), 179
get_usage() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 179
get_value_and_bounds_for_optimization()
    (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter
        method), 205
getter() (glotaran.model.propertyModelProperty
    method), 196
global_axis(glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor
    attribute), 47
global_dimension(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KineticImageModel.KineticImageModel.image
    attribute), 105
global_dimension(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel.image
    attribute), 125
global_interval() (glotaran.model.weight.Weight
    property), 199
global_matrix(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KineticImageModel.KineticImageModel.image
    attribute), 105
global_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel
    static method), 125
glotaran
    module, 29
glotaran.analysis
    module, 29
glotaran.analysis.nnls
    module, 30
glotaran.analysis.optimize
    module, 31
glotaran.analysis.problem
    module, 31
glotaran.analysis.result
    module, 47
glotaran.analysis.scheme
    module, 54
glotaran.analysis.simulation
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile
        method), 59
glotaran.analysis.variable_projection
    module, 59
glotaran.builtin.file_formats
    module, 60
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii
    module, 60
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt
    (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile
        method), 70
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt.sdt_file_reader
    module, 70
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image
    initial_concept
        module, 72
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf
    module, 75
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix
    module, 84
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image
    module, 90
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image
    module, 94
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KineticImageModel.KineticImageModel.image
    module, 95
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel.image
    module, 98
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image
    module, 106
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.KineticImageModel.KineticImageModel.image
    module, 107
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.KineticSpectrumModel.KineticSpectrumModel.image
    module, 108
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum
    module, 111
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum
    module, 111
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum
    module, 127
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_
    module, 128
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_
    module, 134
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_
    module, 148
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_
    module, 148

```

```
    module, 148
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrumg$parameter_group
    module, 151
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrumg$shape
    module, 157
glotaran.cli
    module, 165
glotaran.cli.commands
    module, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.explore
    module, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.export
    module, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.optimize
    module, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist
    module, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.print
    module, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.util
    module, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.validate
    module, 171
glotaran.cli.main
    module, 172
glotaran.examples
    module, 181
glotaran.examples.sequential
    module, 182
glotaran.io
    module, 182
glotaran.io.prepare_dataset
    module, 182
glotaran.io.reader
    module, 183
glotaran.model
    module, 184
glotaran.model.attribute
    module, 184
glotaran.model.base_model
    module, 185
glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor
    module, 188
glotaran.model.decorator
    module, 191
glotaran.model.property
    module, 194
glotaran.model.util
    module, 196
glotaran.model.weight
    module, 197
glotaran.parameter
    module, 199
glotaran.parameter.parameter
    module, 200
glotaran.parse.alphas
    module, 205
glotaran.parse.alphashape
    module, 215
glotaran.parse.parser
    module, 216
glotaran.parse.register
    module, 217
glotaran.parse.util
    module, 218
group (glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem attribute), 33
group() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 180
group_tolerance()
    (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property), 58
grouped() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 44
grouped() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.method), 105
grouped() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.method), 125
grouped() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model)
    114
GroupedProblem (class in glotaran.analysis.problem), 32
GroupedProblemDescriptor (class in glotaran.analysis.problem), 34
groups() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 44
groups() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup method), 214
gtol() (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property), 58
```

## H

```
has() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup method), 214
has_additional_penalty_function
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.KineticImageModel attribute), 105
has_additional_penalty_function()
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.KineticSpectrumModel method), 125
has_kinetic_model_constraints() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model)
    114
has_matrix_constraints_function
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.KineticImageModel attribute), 105
has_matrix_constraints_function()
    (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model.KineticSpectrumModel method), 125
```

has\_scaling (*glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem attribute*), 33

has\_spectral\_penalties () (in module *interval () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraint.glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property)*), 131  
114

|

ignore\_unknown\_options (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli attribute*), 180

index (*glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor attribute*), 35

index () (*glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem method*), 33

index () (*glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix method*), 36

index () (*glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor method*), 47

index\_dependent () (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property*), 44

index\_dependent () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_kinetic\_spectrum\_database method*), 105

index\_dependent () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property*), 126  
method), 126

index\_dependent () (in module *glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_model.glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property*), 114

index\_dependent\_matrix () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model.KineticImageModel property*), 105

index\_dependent\_matrix () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property*), 126  
property), 126

index\_dependent\_matrix () (*glotaran.model.base\_model.Model property*), 187

initial\_concentration () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_dataset\_descriptor.KineticImageDatasetDescriptor property*), 93

initial\_concentration () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model.KineticImageModel property*), 105

initial\_concentration () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property*), 111

initial\_concentration () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_property*), 126

initial\_parameters () (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result property*), 53

InitialConcentration (class) in

*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration*, 72

*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraint.interval () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraint.property)*, 134

*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_relations.interval () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_relations.property)*, 157

*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.invoke () (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method)*, 180

*involved\_compartments () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_megacompartments)*, 90

*involved\_compartments () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_property)*, 97

*Irf (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf)*, 75

*irf () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_dataset\_descriptor property)*, 93

*irf () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model.KineticImageModel property)*, 105

*irf () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_database property)*, 111

*irf () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_model.KineticSpectrumModel)*, 126

*IrfGaussian (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf)*, 114

*IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf)*, 114

*IrfMeasured (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf)*, 114

*IrfMultiGaussian (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf)*, 114

*IrfSpectralGaussian (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf)*, 114

*IrfSpectralMultiGaussian (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf)*, 114

*is\_composite (glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList attribute)*, 171

*J*

*jacobian () (glotaran.analysis.result.Result property)*, 53

**K**

label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMeasuredProperty), 80  
k\_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_property), 97  
k\_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_property), 105  
k\_matrix() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_property), 126  
Keys (class in glotaran.parameter.parameter), 200  
keys() (glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method), 214  
kinetic\_image\_matrix() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model), 98  
kinetic\_image\_matrix\_implementation() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_matrix), 94  
kinetic\_matrix() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_matrix), 95  
kinetic\_spectrum\_matrix() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_matrix), 111  
KineticImageDatasetDescriptor (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_dataset\_descriptor), 165  
KineticImageMegacomplex (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_megacomplex), 190  
KineticImageModelError (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model), 214  
KineticSpectrumDatasetDescriptor (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum), 35  
KineticSpectrumModel (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum), 180  
KMatrix (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.k\_matrix), 85  
known\_formats() (glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup class method), 214  
known\_model() (in module glotaran.parse.register), 217  
known\_model\_names() (in module glotaran.parse.register), 217

**L**

label(glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblemDescriptor attribute), 35  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration.InitialConcentration property), 74  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian property), 78

**M**

label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMeasuredProperty), 80  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussianProperty), 84  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix), 93  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.megacomplex\_property), 97  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.megacomplex\_property), 99  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussian property), 139  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralShape), 143  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectraShape), 147  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpectralShape), 161  
label() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpectralShape), 163  
label() (glotaran.model.dataset\_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor), 165  
label() (glotaran.model.dataset\_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor), 91  
LabelAndMatrix (class in glotaran.analysis.problem), 35  
LabelAndMatrix (class in glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 180  
load\_dataset\_file() (in module glotaran.cli.commands.util), 168  
load\_model\_file() (in module glotaran.cli.commands.util), 168  
load\_parameter\_file() (in module glotaran.cli.commands.util), 168  
load\_scheme\_file() (in module glotaran.cli.commands.util), 168  
load\_yaml() (in module glotaran.parse.parser), 216  
load\_yaml\_file() (in module glotaran.parse.parser), 216

**N**

location() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpectralShape property), 161

**M**

main() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 180

make\_context() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli method*), 180  
 make\_parser() (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli method*), 180  
 markdown() (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result method*), 53  
 markdown() (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme method*), 58  
 markdown() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image method*), 105  
 markdown() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum method*), 126  
 markdown() (*glotaran.model.base\_model.Model method*), 187  
 markdown() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method*), 214  
 matrices() (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property*), 44  
 matrix (*glotaran.analysis.problem.LabelAndMatrix attribute*), 36  
 matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix property*), 90  
 matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image model*), 105  
 matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum static method*), 126  
 matrix\_as\_markdown() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.KMatrix property*), 90  
 MAX (*glotaran.parameter.Keys attribute*), 201  
 maximum() (*glotaran.parameter.Parameter property*), 205  
 maximum\_number\_function\_evaluations() (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property*), 58  
 megacomplex() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image dataset descriptor*), 93  
 megacomplex() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image model*), 105  
 megacomplex() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum dataset descriptor*), 111  
 megacomplex() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum model*), 126  
 megacomplex() (*glotaran.model.dataset\_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor property*), 190  
 MIN (*glotaran.parameter.Keys attribute*), 201  
 minimum() (*glotaran.parameter.Parameter property*), 205  
 Model (*class in glotaran.model.base\_model*), 185  
 model() (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property*), 44  
 model() (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result property*), 53  
 model() (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property*), 58  
 model() (*in module glotaran.model.decorator*), 192  
 model\_attribute() (*in module*  
*glotaran.model.attribute*), 184  
 model\_attribute\_typed() (*in module*  
*glotaran.model.attribute*), 185  
 model\_axis (*glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor attribute*), 47  
 model\_dimension (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image attribute*), 105  
 model\_dimension (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum attribute*), 126  
 model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussian property*), 139  
 model\_group dispersion\_with\_wavenumber() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectral property*), 143  
 model\_dispersion\_with\_wavenumber() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectral property*), 147  
 model\_type() (*glotaran.model.base\_model.Model property*), 188  
 ModelProperty (*class in glotaran.model.property*), 194  
 module  
 glotaran, 29  
 glotaran.analysis, 29  
 glotaran.analysis.nnls, 30  
 glotaran.analysis.optimize, 31  
 glotaran.analysis.result, 47  
 glotaran.analysis.simulation, 58  
 59  
 glotaran.builtin.file\_formats, 60  
 glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii, 60  
 glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength, 60  
 glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.sdt, 69  
 glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.sdt.sdt\_file\_read, 70  
 glotaran.builtin.models, 71  
 glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image, 71  
 glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_c, 72

```
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irfglotaran.model.base_model, 185
    75
        glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor,
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrixglotaran.model.dataset_descriptor, 188
    84
        glotaran.model.decorator, 191
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kigglotaran.aimagedatapreparedcriptor, 194
    90
        glotaran.model.util, 196
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kigglotaran.aimagedatapreparedweight, 197
    94
        glotaran.parameter, 199
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kigglotaran.aimagedatapreparedparameter, 200
    95
        glotaran.parameter.parameter_group,
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetglotaran.aimagedatapreparedimage_model, 205
    98
        glotaran.parse, 215
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kigglotaran.aimagedatapreparedarser, 216
    106
        glotaran.parse.register, 217
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrumglotaran.parse.util, 218
    107
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration.In
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 74
    108
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 78
    111
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMeasured
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 80
    111
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 84
    127
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 90
    128
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 93
    134
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacom
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 97
    148
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_da
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 101
    148
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 103
    151
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraints
glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spglotaran.aimagedatapreparedmethod), 134
    157
        mprint () (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGauss
glotaran.cli, 165
glotaran.cli.commands, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.explore, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.export, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.optimize, 166
glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.print, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.util, 167
glotaran.cli.commands.validate, 171
glotaran.cli.main, 172
glotaran.examples, 181
glotaran.examples.sequential, 182
glotaran.io, 182
glotaran.io.prepare_dataset, 182
glotaran.io.reader, 183
glotaran.model, 184
glotaran.model.attribute, 184
glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor, 185
glotaran.model.weight.Weight method), 199
```

N

name (*glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList* attribute), 171  
name (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli* attribute), 181  
*nnls()* (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 53  
*NON\_NEG* (*glotaran.parameter.parameter.Keys* attribute), 201  
*non\_negative()* (*glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter* property), 205  
*non\_negative\_least\_squares()* (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme* property), 58  
*normalize()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.image* property), 78  
*normalize()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.image* property), 84  
*normalize()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectrum* property), 139  
*normalize()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectrum* property), 143  
*normalize()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectrum* property), 147  
*normalized()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.image* method), 74  
*number\_of\_data\_points()* (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 53  
*number\_of\_function\_evaluations()* (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 53  
*number\_of\_jacobian\_evaluations()* (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 54  
*number\_of\_variables()* (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result* property), 54

0

```
OnlyConstraint           (class      in
    glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectr
129

optimization_method()
    (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme   property),
58

optimize() (in module glotaran.analysis.optimize),
31

optimize_cmd()          (in      module
    glotaran.cli.commands.optimize), 167
optimize_problem()       (in      module
    glotaran.analysis.optimize), 31
optimized_parameters()
    (glotaran.analysis.result.Result   property),
54
```

P

Parameter (*class* in *glotaran.parameter.parameter*), 201  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian method*), 78  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian method*), 84  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussian method*), 139  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectral method*), 143  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralIrfGaussian method*), 147  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralIrfMultiGaussian penalty*), 151  
parameter () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_relation.spectral\_irf.CavityCoherentArtifact*)  
parameter\_history ()  
.spectral\_irf.Irfspectralallysisproblem.Problem property, 45  
.spectral\_irf.IrfspectralMultiGaussian class in *glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group*, 206  
~~initial\_concentration.In(glotaran.analysis.problem Problem property)~~, 45  
parameters () (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme property*), 58  
parameters () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.initial\_concentration property*), 74  
params (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli attribute*), 181  
parse\_args () (*glotaran.cli.main.Cli method*), 181  
parse\_spec () (*in module glotaran.parse.parser*), 216  
parse\_yaml () (*in module glotaran.parse.parser*), 216  
parse\_yaml\_file () (*in module glotaran.parse.parser*), 216  
plugin\_list\_cmd () (*in module glotaran.cli.commands.pluginlist*), 167  
pop () (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method*), 214  
popitem () (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method*), 214  
prepare\_time\_trace\_dataset () (*in module glotaran.io.prepare\_dataset*), 182  
print\_cmd () (*in module glotaran.cli.commands.print*), 167  
Problem (*class* in *glotaran.analysis.problem*), 36  
problem\_list () (*glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme method*), 58  
problem\_list () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image method*), 105  
problem\_list () (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum method*), 126  
problem\_list () (*glotaran.model.base\_model.Model method*), 188  
ProblemDescriptor (*class* in *glotaran.model.base\_model*), 105

`glotaran.analysis.problem), 45`

**R**

`rates() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix method), 90`

`read() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 64`

`read() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 66`

`read() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.TimeExplicitFile module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations), 69`

`read_ascii_time_trace() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 61`

`read_data_file() (in module glotaran.io.reader), 183`

`read_sdt() (in module glotaran.builtin.file_formats.sdt.sdt_file_reader), 70`

`Reader (class in glotaran.io.reader), 183`

`reduced() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.k_matrix.KMatrix method), 90`

`reduced_chi_square() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result property), 54`

`reduced_clp_labels() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 45`

`reduced_clps() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 45`

`reduced_matrices() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 45`

`register_model() (in module glotaran.parse.register), 217`

`reset() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem method), 45`

`residual_nnls() (in module glotaran.analysis.nnls), 30`

`residual_variable_projection() (in module glotaran.analysis.variable_projection), 59`

`residuals() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 45`

`resolve_command() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 181`

`Result (class in glotaran.analysis.result), 48`

`result_callback (glotaran.cli.main.Cli attribute), 181`

`resultcallback() (glotaran.cli.main.Cli method), 181`

`retrieve_clp_function (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.KineticImageModel attribute), 106`

`retrieve_clp_function()`

`(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_method), 126`

`retrieve_decay_associated_data() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 107`

`retrieve_explicit_file.ExPLICITFILE (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 107`

`retrieve_related_clps() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations), 154`

`retrieve_species_associated_data() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_result), 107`

`retrieve_spectral_clps() (in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_mode`

`115`

`root_group() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup property), 214`

`root_mean_square_error()`

`glotaran.analysis.result.Result property), 54`

**S**

`sanitize_dict_keys() (in module glotaran.parse.util), 218`

`sanitize_dict_values() (in module glotaran.parse.util), 219`

`sanitize_list_with_broken_tuples() (in module glotaran.parse.util), 219`

`sanitize_yaml() (in module glotaran.parse.util), 219`

`save() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result method), 54`

`save_parameters_for_history() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem method), 45`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian property), 78`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian property), 84`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_dataset_d property), 93`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_megacom property), 97`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_data property), 111`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussia property), 139`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectra property), 143`

`scale() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectra property), 147`

`scale() (glotaran.model.dataset_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor property), 190`

Scheme (*class in glotaran.analysis.scheme*), 55  
 scheme() (*glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property*), 45  
 scheme() (*glotaran.analysis.result.Result property*), 54  
 select\_data() (*in module glotaran.cli.commands.util*), 168  
 select\_name() (*in module glotaran.cli.commands.util*), 168  
 set\_dataset() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *method*), 106  
 set\_dataset() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *method*), 126  
 set\_explicit\_axis()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.ExplicitFile glotaran.analysis.simulation, method)*, 64  
 set\_explicit\_axis()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.ExplicitFile glotaran.analysis.simulation, method)*, 66  
 set\_explicit\_axis()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file.ExplicitFile glotaran.analysis.simulation, method)*, 69  
 set\_from\_group() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter*)  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *method*), 205  
 set\_from\_label\_and\_value\_arrays()  
     *(glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*)  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *method*), 214  
 set\_initial\_concentration()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *KineticImageModel*  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *method*), 106  
 set\_initial\_concentration()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *SpectralConstraint* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraints*),  
     *method*), 126  
 set\_irf() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *KineticImageModel* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_relations*),  
     *method*), 106  
 set\_irf() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *KineticSpectrumModel*  
     *SpectralShape* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape*),  
     *method*), 126  
 set\_k\_matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *KineticImageModel* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape*),  
     *method*), 106  
 set\_k\_matrix() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *KineticSpectrumModel*  
     *SpectralShape* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape*),  
     *method*), 126  
 set\_megacomplex()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *KineticImageModel* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape*),  
     *method*), 106  
 set\_megacomplex()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *KineticSpectrumModel* (*class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape*),  
     *method*), 126  
 set\_shape() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *KineticSpectrumModel*  
     *split\_envvar\_value()*  
     *(glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList method)*, 171  
 set\_value\_from\_optimization()  
     *(glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter*)  
     *method*), 205  
 setdefault() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup*)  
     *property*), 205  
     *method*), 214  
 setter() (*glotaran.model.property.ModelProperty*)  
     *method*), 196  
 shape() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *property*), 111  
 shape() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *property*), 126  
 signature\_analysis() (*in module glotaran.cli.commands.util*), 169  
 simulate() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image module*)  
     *KineticImageModel*  
     *simulate()* (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *KineticSpectrumModel*  
     *simulate()* (*glotaran.model.base\_model.Model*)  
     *method*), 188  
 source() (*glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_penalties.EquivalentExplicitFile*)  
     *glotaran.analysis.simulation, 58*  
 source\_intervals()  
     *(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_penalties.EquivalentExplicitFile*)  
     *source\_intervals()*  
 spectral\_constraints()  
 spectral\_matrix()  
     *(in module glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum module*)  
     *115*  
 spectral\_relations()  
 SpectralConstraint  
     *(class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraints)*,  
     *131*  
 SpectralShape  
     *(class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape)*,  
     *158*  
 SpectralShape  
     *(class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape)*,  
     *158*  
 split\_envvar\_value()  
     *(glotaran.cli.commands.util.ValOrRangeOrList method)*, 171  
 standard\_error() (*glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter*)  
 string\_to\_tuple() (*in module glotaran.parse.util*),  
     *219*

```
success() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result property), update_parameter_expression()
54 (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup method), 215
```

## T

```
target() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties.EqualAreaPenalty
property), 151 valid() (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme method),
target() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations.SpectralRelation
property), 157 valid() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_model.KineticImage
method), 106
target_intervals() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penalties.EqualAreaPenalty
property), 151 valid() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_model
method), 127
termination_reason() (glotaran.analysis.result.Result
property), 188 valid() (glotaran.model.base_model.Model method),
54 valid_label() (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter
time_explicit(glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.DataFileType
attribute), 62 validate() (glotaran.analysis.scheme.Scheme
TimeExplicitFile class in method), 58
glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file(glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.initial_concentration
method), 74
times() (glotaran.builtin.file_formats.ascii.wavelength_time_explicit_file.WavelengthExplicitFile.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian
method), 69 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMeasured
method), 80
to_csv() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
method), 214 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
method), 84
to_dataframe() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
method), 215 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_data
method), 90
transformed_expression() (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter
property), 205 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_data
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfGaussian
property), 78 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_mega
method), 93
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMeasured
property), 80 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.kinetic_image_mode
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian
property), 84 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraint.NoConstraint
property), 131 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.kinetic_spectrum_
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraint.NoConstraint
property), 134 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraint
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfGaussian
property), 139 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_constraint
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralGaussian
property), 143 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfG
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfSpectralMultiGaussian
property), 147 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfS
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeGaussian
property), 161 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_irf.IrfS
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeOne
property), 163 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_penaltie
type() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.SpectralShapeZero
property), 165 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_relations
method), 157
update() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
method), 215 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic_spectrum.spectral_shape.S
```

## U

```
update() (glotaran.parameter.parameter_group.ParameterGroup
method), 161
```

validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.IrfSpectralShape), 163  
 validate() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.IrfSpectralShape), 163  
 validate() (glotaran.model.base\_model.Model method), 163  
 validate() (glotaran.model.dataset\_descriptor.DatasetDescriptor), 165  
 validate() (glotaran.model.propertyModelProperty), 168  
 validate() (glotaran.model.weight.Weight method), 169  
 validate\_cmd() (in module glotaran.cli.commands.validate), 172  
 ValOrRangeOrList (class in glotaran.cli.commands.util), 169  
 value() (glotaran.model.weight.Weight property), 199  
 value() (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter property), 205  
 values() (glotaran.parameter.parameter\_group.ParameterGroup method), 215  
 VARY (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Keys attribute), 201  
 vary() (glotaran.parameter.parameter.Parameter property), 205

**W**

wavelength\_explicit (glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file), 62  
 WavelengthExplicitFile (class in glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file), 67  
 wavelengths() (glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file), 69  
 Weight (class in glotaran.model.weight), 197  
 weight (glotaran.analysis.problem.GroupedProblem attribute), 33  
 weight (glotaran.analysis.problem.ProblemDescriptor attribute), 47  
 weight() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_penalties.EqualAreaPenalty property), 151  
 weighted\_residuals() (glotaran.analysis.problem.Problem property), 45  
 weights() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.kinetic\_image\_model.KineticImageModel property), 106  
 weights() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.kinetic\_spectrum\_model.KineticSpectrumModel property), 127  
 width() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfGaussian property), 78  
 width() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_image.irf.IrfMultiGaussian property), 84  
 width() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussianCoherentArtifact property), 139

**X**

write() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralShape property), 143  
 write() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralShape), 147  
 width() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_shape.SpectralShape property), 161  
 width\_dispersion() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfGaussian property), 139  
 width\_dispersion() (glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_irf.IrfSpectralShape property), 143  
 wrap\_func\_as\_method() (in module glotaran.model.util), 196  
 write() (glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file method), 64  
 write() (glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file method), 69  
 write\_ascii\_time\_trace() (in module glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file), 61  
 write\_data() (in module glotaran.builtin.file\_formats.ascii.wavelength\_time\_explicit\_file), 169

**Z**

ZeroConstraint (class in glotaran.builtin.models.kinetic\_spectrum.spectral\_constraints), 131